

# THE READER

A REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

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That the fire premiums for the year were .....	730,332 11 11
That the fire losses were .....	633,611 2 1
That 1,418 policies had been issued, insuring .....	779,912 13 4
That the new life premiums were .....	27,010 6 1
That the total life premiums of the year were .....	260,103 6 8
That the claims under life policies, with their bonuses, were .....	170,030 15 8
That 124 bonds for annuities had been granted, amounting to .....	6,184 3 3
That the total annuities now payable were .....	41,324 8 4
That the special reserve for the Life Department engagements amounted to .....	1,775,058 19 10
That the reserve surplus fund is .....	971,400 12 10
That, after payment of the dividend of 40 per cent., there will remain a balance of undivided profit of .....	30,306 4 2
That the invested funds of the Company amounted to .....	3,177,616 16 10
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THIS is the second volume of a work, of which, when the first came under our notice, we were able to speak favourably. (See THE READER, Dec. 16, 1865.) The second instalment has certainly not fallen off in the merit of its Photographs, and it is probable that the descriptions of the different tribes depicted may be equal to those contained in the first. We perhaps must not complain that these are at times but brief, as books primarily devoted to pictorial subjects can hardly be expected to give any long accounts of the people delineated. These must be sought elsewhere. Still the numberless races and tribes of vast India are objects of intense interest on many various grounds—their physical characters, with the great differences these display; their supposed origin, upon which Dr. J. Wilson, who writes the whole of the text of this volume, evidently has distinct notions; their habits, manners, customs, arts; the measure of their mental capacities, their religions, their history, &c., all render every authentic contribution to our knowledge of them very welcome and acceptable.

This second elegant volume is dedicated to the people of the Maháráshtra, or Maráthá Country, more familiar to English readers as the country of the Mahrattas, which was often the seat of war during the last century and beginning of this, until the surrender of the Peshwa in 1818. As the City of Bombay itself is situated in this district of country, we naturally find in the Maháráshtra many very diverse peoples.

The Maráthás consider themselves to be the aborigines of this north-western portion of the peninsula of India; and Dr. Wilson admits this, as he tells us they are not of Aryan origin—i.e., not regarded to be the descendants of an invading “Arya,” or “honourable” race, but indigenous. As we may not hope to compass more in this place than a hurried glance at the contents of this volume, we shall endeavour to give variety to our notice by selecting a tribe or two from each of the different races represented, beginning, unlike the editor, with the aboriginal people. The equivalents to the hill tribes of the West of India embraced in this volume are the Kulís, the Chámbhárs, the Mahárs, and the Mángs. The Mahárs may possibly have given their name to the country. “They always represent themselves as the remains of a people, the original owners of the soil on which they dwell. They are to this day the oracles of the villages in all boundary disputes, and are called *pándharícha dolá*—the eye of the respectables (‘the whites’) of the village community.” From them are chosen the lowest officers of the Balotadár associations, or bürgh corporations, so general in the West of India. They watch the village, attend its Patel (head man) and Kulkarni (clerk), carry messages, attend and assist travellers, clean the Assembly Hall, and perform a great many other menial offices, for all which services they have allotments of land and various perquisites in goods and money, including the carcasses of dead animals, which they readily eat. Many of them have entered the British Army, in which they make good soldiers, being often stronger and taller than men of the cultivator class. They make excellent hamáls or planquin-bearers. A considerable number of them are in the service of Europeans. Strictly speaking, they are not within the pale of Hinduism, for though they worship some of its gods in their lowest forms, they are not allowed to pass the threshold of the temples, and, generally speaking, except at marriages, they employ Bairágis or Gosávis, and other devotees, as

their priests, instead of the Bráhmans.” The group of seven Mahárs includes an athletic young man, standing with bold front in his slight native costume, an older man, four women, and another man seated on the ground in oriental ease. The features of most of these people are strongly marked, their foreheads depressed, and their expression indicative of a tribe naturally of low cultivation. The distinctness of the Photograph affords a vivid idea of an aboriginal Indian race. The next Photograph affords a vivid picture of six Mángs, men and women, well arranged. These primitive people are said to have a number of Dravidian or Southern words in their language, and strong antipathies exist between them and the Mahárs, whom they despise, because the latter eat the flesh of the cow, and are despised in return by the Mahárs, because they themselves eat the flesh of the sow. “Their *sparsha*, or touch, requires, according to the caste-system, ablution both of the body and clothes of the defiled.”

But the fullest account is that given of the Kulís, a name more familiar to Europeans. To these people, whom Dr. Wilson regards as the original inhabitants of Bombay and the adjacent islands, three Photographs are devoted. The first is a group of men, the second a group of Fishwomen of Bombay, who are Kulí women, and the third Agarí Kulís of the Coast of the Konkan; for they are all attached to piscatorial pursuits, as in primitive times. The first Photograph—in which a place has been given to “Angria” a noted pirate, who wears the sectarial mark used by the Shúdras, a round white spot, on the middle of the forehead—represents a rude, laborious tribe, with unusual muscular development, the result of their occupation. They appear to have very little beard. The Photograph of the Agarí Kulís is admirably distinct, and affords a good idea of men and women, both of whom have a favourable appearance, yet distinctly aboriginal. All these tribes, it may be noted, do not bear sectarial signs—in truth, they are outcasts, whose touch is polluting. There is an account of the Kulís from a lecture by Dr. Wilson, which we pass over with reluctance.

As a specimen of the Maráthás, a Photograph of Maráthás of the Dakhan is given. It represents “Fattih Singh Bhonslé,” the brother of the Rája of Alkalkot, a Jagírdár under the late Satára State, and his two Maráthá attendants. The latter may be taken to be excellent types of the race; of the former it is probable that the same can scarcely be said, as some of the chiefs claim Rájput origin. This young man is said to be of considerable activity. He has much of a military appearance. The Hon. Mount-stuart Elphinstone, in 1819, made a report on the territory conquered from the Peshwa, from which a vivid description of the Maráthá chiefs and peasantry is extracted. He pointed out the faults of their government as having vitiated the people—the usual consequence of war—whom he describes as “sober, frugal, industrious, mild, and inoffensive to everybody, and among themselves neither dishonest nor insincere.” It is very gratifying to learn from Dr. J. Wilson that, “under the British Government, the character of the Maráthá people has greatly improved. They feel that they have perfect security for their lives and property, and that every encouragement is afforded them in their lawful pursuits. Though not equal in farming enterprise to the cultivators of Gujarat, they are fast gaining upon them.” (Page 37.)

We must next turn to the people of high caste—the Bráhmans of the country—and to the devotees who usurp their place as religious teachers. The first of the Photographs is dedicated to the Bráhmans of the Dakhan and Konkan. The principal Bráhman castes of the Maháráshtra are Déshasthas and Konkanasthas, from the districts of the Désha and the Konkan, both sections being divided into subordinate castes. The Déshasthas are from the country above the Sahya Gháts, where the Maráthá language

is spoken. Numbers of them are to be found wherever the arms and rule of the Maráthás have been carried—in the Karnáthika, Gwalior, and the Tanjur States, and at the principal *Tirthas* or holy places of the Hindus, as Benares, &c. The majority of them follow secular employments, as agents, accountants, writers, merchants, cultivators, and attach to their names honorary titular affixes. They are generally of darker features than the Konkanasthas, which Dr. J. Wilson regards as an evidence of their having availed themselves of the old Bráhmanical law authorizing a Bráhman to marry the daughter of a Shúdra, as well as of the three Arya castes, the issue of such marriage being admissible to the Bráhmanhood in the seventh generation. The Konkanasthas also proceed for employment to many of the provinces of India. They are greatly distinguished for their talents and administrative capacity, and are often the Ministers of the native States. They are among the fairest (probably the fairest) of the Hindu races. The Photograph of these Bráhmans is of a very perfect kind, every feature of their countenances being displayed in excellent relief. The fourth Photograph of Karnáthika Bráhmans, who belong to the Dravidian or Southern division of the Hindu priestly order, and have much to do with Bombay, also affords such a picture as the sun only could paint. Of the ladies, the second photograph, of Maráthá Bráhman women, is good; the third, of Dakhan Bráhman ladies, is a failure.

One of the best Photographs of the volume is that of the Vairágis, or Bairágis, who constitute a division of religious devotees. A lucid account is given by Dr. J. Wilson of the origin of devotee sects, when Buddhism declined and Bráhmanism began again to prevail, in the eighth or ninth century. These individuals wear many of the outward signs of sanctity, among others the *jatá*, or braided hair, and we think display in the expression of their countenances the debasing influence of their profession. This is followed by a Photograph of Gosávanis, who are female devotees. They wander about as pilgrims, and in token of their professed oblivion of sex, they blend both male and female costume in their dress.

The concluding Photographs of this volume are appropriated to Muhammadans, the Bene-Israel of Bombay, and to Christian converts. Three are given of Muhammadans of the Dakhan and Konkan; one represents a group of men, in their long, loose, and ornamental costume, and the two others the ladies of the respective provinces. Muhammadanism was first introduced into these provinces in the fourteenth century, and encouraged by the succeeding Muhammadan dynasties. “The consequence was, that very considerable numbers of Hindus, of various castes, abandoned their polytheism and pantheism for the religion of the Koran.” Dr. Wilson is explicit in affirming them to be converts. He says, “Their Indian origin is marked in their countenances; and it is further proved by the Maráthá surnames which some of them retain.” We should have been inclined to regard them of more mixed race, whether Tartar, Persian, Afghan, or Arab, and even to recognize it in their features. These three Photographs are beautiful displays of the art.

Next, and before the Muhammadans in curious interest, stand the Bene-Israel, of whom Photograph 22 offers a life-like group. They are quite distinct from the Maráthás and other Hindus. This is unmistakeable; but we were not prepared to be unable to recognize in them any close resemblance to the Jews of Western Europe. They appear as a grave set of persons, with fine features, arrayed in long dresses.

As in all other great seats of commerce, the Bene-Israel prevail in Bombay. The neighbourhood has a population of 8,000 or 10,000. They are, however, “with the exception of a few shop-keepers and writers, principally artizans, particularly masons and carpenters”—very unlike Western Jews. “On the

neighbouring continent they are generally engaged in agriculture, or in the manufacture and sale of oil. Some of them, often bearing an excellent character as soldiers, are to be found in most regiments of native infantry in this Presidency. They can easily be recognized. They are a little fairer than the other natives of India of the same rank of life with themselves, and their physiognomy seems to indicate a union in their case of both the Abrahamic and Joktanic blood"—i.e., Arabic. Dr. J. Wilson gives a lengthened account of their origin, in which he deduces them from Yemen, in Arabia, with the Israelites of which country—who are numerous, estimated at 200,000 or 300,000 souls, descendants of the original stock of Abraham, and Arabian proselytes—they have from time immemorial had much intercourse, and whom they much resemble in their bodily structure and appearance. We are reminded of the picturesque figure of "Sabé Ezra Yashooa," the Israelite merchant of Bagdad, in Grant's "Sketches of Oriental Heads." An Israelite indeed.

In one of the final Photographs of the volume, the Goanese Christian converts, we have unmistakeable signs of missionary efforts, in the barbarous European dresses, which have been deemed needful as seals of their conversion.

With all the advantages of fidelity and verisimilitude, the great points for the student of man, which in competent hands place photography above every other mode of representation, there are confessedly many difficulties in the art, which have to be met and overcome. They have been manfully wrestled with in the production of this volume. Hence that great success, which induces us to look forward with such interest to the completion of the work. It must be intensely gratifying, to all whom fate has rendered familiar with Indian scenes and tribes, to see such beautiful *facsimiles* of them here.

The only design we are acquainted with that in any way competes with this "Oriental Races and Tribes," is a vast series of Photographs, brought out in Paris by M. Philippe Potteau, of people of different races, especially valuable for ethnological purposes. They are derived from visitors to the French metropolis, and embrace all the members of the recent diplomatic missions to the Emperor's Court from Japan, from Cochin China, from Siam, as well as numerous other distinct people. They are admirably executed, with great good taste.

#### DALE'S DISCOURSES.

*Discourses on Special Occasions.* R. W. Dale. (Jackson, Walford, & Hodder.)

THE revelations made by science of what we may call the machinery of the universe is by far the most interesting literature of modern times. So calm and dignified is it, it relieves one's mind when fretted and vexed with worldly disturbances. Yet we can recall a sort of feeling of horror at the account of an ascent made into the higher regions of our atmosphere by that distinguished aeronaut, Mr. Glaisher. The dark, cold, numbing, cheerless aspect of everything caused an involuntary shudder. It seemed like having reached the space where one might suppose utter negation of existence, at the very moment we were expecting some brighter evidence in its favour. Yet there, on further consideration, was the laboratory where the aerolite is suddenly created by some electric force from invisible elements containing not only salts but even metallic bases—held in solution after being drawn up from the earth. Anyone may see this operation going on in a Wardian case where the glass top is circular. On the inside of the glass are deposited not only vapour, but the earth and sand in which the plants lie below. If this be the case in the model, how easily may we conjecture the power with which the sun may attract to such a height of the atmosphere as the resistance of the atmospheric weight may permit particles of earthly matter. We hope that future ascents

will bring still more wonderful revelations of nature and her works. We refer to this ascent of the aeronaut to higher regions, as it seems to illustrate the condition of religious feelings of many at the marvels of scientific discovery. So long as science served to illustrate preconceived religious opinions, she was hailed as a glorious handmaid to the Bible. But when she got, or seemed to have got, a little beyond what was held as biblical truth, no words could be too severe to reprobate her discoveries. She was an atheistical jade, who deserved at once the gallows of Haman. She was judged to have arrived, like the aeronaut, at a height where her revelations were to be concealed as likely to disturb existing views of truth.

Sometimes the road men are travelling seems to be trending in an exactly contrary direction from that where lies the end of their journey. Just when we are on the point of retracing our steps, in despair at having lost ourselves in some dreary heath, where the vegetation was burned up and everything parched with sand, the turn comes, and there lies before us the object of our desire—a glorious city, glistening with its white buildings, stands embosomed in greenest foliage, overhanging a bright stream, which rolls on in dignity through the fertile champagne. Such will be the case, we feel certain, with respect to the apparent quarrel between religion and science. The more the Bible is consulted, and the more discoveries are made of God's great unwritten book, the universe, the more shall we perceive the harmony between them. It seems to us that it is because those who study either book are not inspired, that the difficulty of reconciling the two has arisen. The more distinct our comprehension of what the Bible really intends to convey by its language, the fewer discrepancies shall we discover between it and science. Let the astronomer and geologist regard the Bible in its grand spirit and not in its anthropomorphic details, and they will no longer doubt its being a work of Revelation. Let the student of the sacred writings wait before he anathematizes the Book of science which is being so painfully and carefully unrolled, and he will again rejoice in the aid most requisite for the full display of God's truth. These remarks have been suggested by the perusal of a volume of sermons, the talent and modest spirit of which we cannot well overpraise; more particularly when we explain that they are the production of a minister of the Congregational denomination. We have scarcely ever before read sermons so free from attacks on all other religious bodies, and it has been our lot to peruse some Congregationalist discourses which betrayed the hand and spirit of Ishmael rather than of Isaac; so much so that we had begun to think that Dissent feared her own existence would be extinguished when she ceased to build on the faults of others rather than on her own virtues. Mr. Dale has done much to quiet the alarm of many religious minds, and we recommend his writings to all who desire to see how interesting, and up to the spirit of the age, a good sermon may become in the hand of an able man.

#### JUVENILE JOURNALISM.

*The Oxford Undergraduate's Journal.* (Oxford: Bowden.)

*The Harlequin.* Conducted by Oxford Men. (Oxford: T. & G. Shrimpton.)

*The Light Blue:* A Cambridge University Magazine. (Cambridge: Rivingtons.)

*Monus:* A Semi-Occasional University Periodical. (Cambridge: Elijah Johnson.)

*The Edinburgh University Magazine.* (Edinburgh: MacLachlan & Stewart.)

*King's College School Magazine.*

*The Anti-Teapot Review.* (London: Houlston & Wright. Oxford: Slatter & Rose. Reading: Golden.)

IT could hardly be thought that there was any lack of adequate outlets, even under the existing order of things, for the ambition of the rising generation. Each university,

each college, each school, not only possesses an almost infinite number of scholarships, exhibitions, and prizes for every conceivable kind of study which it could enter into the mind of the most ardent youth to pursue; but is furnished with debating societies and essay clubs recognized by the authorities and enthusiastically supported by their more juvenile members. For the subjects thus opened for discussion there is practically no limit. If questions of obvious theology are excluded, the youthful genius for debate is permitted to exercise itself on the border-land of moral philosophy and religion; the two are sometimes so delightfully close, that it is quite possible to ventilate opinions, which may fairly be regarded as indicative of infidelity if not of atheism, without going at all unnecessarily out of one's way. Stolen fruits are proverbially the sweetest; and the young disputant takes the greater pleasure in making a sly cut at orthodoxy, because he knows that he is trespassing on forbidden ground. And then it is so vastly satisfactory to be able to express slightly monstrous views, when one's very Tutor is sitting by, and, spiritual pastor though he be, dares not interpose even a word. The license allowed in the undergraduate's gallery at commemoration, or during the day or two previous to "breaking up" at school, is nothing when compared to this. It is charming to sweep away in a few antithetical sentences such effete institutions as those of Church and State; and it is not a little flattering to one's ambition to be styled at the debating club "the honourable member," and to know that one belongs to the house "which declares that it has no confidence in the present Ministry." But after all, there is something yet wanting; Young England is an irrepressible generation. Triumphs such as these are very well in their way, but they are not everything. To read one's essay aloud to a select circle of admiring friends is doubtless a fine thing enough; prominence at one's debating club is by no means despisable, but the ambitious yearnings of the youthful intellect are not even thus altogether satisfied. A public composed of one's own immediate friends or enemies is, it must be confessed, rather narrow. Why should the candle be perpetually concealed under a bushel? Surely it is only fair that a somewhat wider sphere should be illuminated. How many brilliant things are written in these essays and uttered in these debates which the world in general ought to know. There is clearly but one thing to be done; ideas so grand must be embodied in print. Thus, and thus only, can it be ensured that they will gain the wide-spread diffusion which they merit. Impatience has generally been the characteristic of highly-wrought intellects, and it would never suit such transcendent genius to defer publication till what might be considered a more convenient season arrived. Who knows what might happen in the meantime? Procrastination is a terrible evil; and it is quite possible that if these precious sayings were not given to the world now, they might never be given at all. The sympathy, with which these enthusiasts meet, is not, perhaps, as great as might be wished. Stony-hearted tutors and dons are apt to regard with a suspicious eye any deviations from the regular curriculum of school or college studies; they even hint that it is a waste of labour to rush prematurely into print. But then they have little idea of what the teeming mind of youth is like; they do not know how impossible it is to keep, pent up, within one's secret bosom, theories and conceptions which their framer feels were intended for mankind at large. Pedants they are, and bigots, possessed of narrow, servile spirits, who cannot release themselves from the despicable notions that youthful energies ought at some period to run in a merely conventional groove. They are utterly unable to follow genius in its eccentric flights, or to discern that the path to intellectual glory does not lie through a diligent

# THE READER.

17 MARCH, 1866.

perusal of philosophers or historians. If the mind is in truth a *tabula rasa*, there still exist innate ideas which render the aid of traditional studies quite superfluous.

"In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love," and it would appear that the spring is also peculiarly favourable to juvenile journalism. It has, at any rate, burst forth in singular abundance at this season. A common inspiration has seized the students at various seminaries, and the results of this divine *aflatus* we now have before us. The Magazine whose title comes first in our list, appears to our humble comprehension of a less pretentious or ambitious character than most of its fellows. "The Oxford Undergraduate's Journal" is, indeed, little more than a record of passing events. Matters of purely local interest are chiefly noticed; there are, it is true, articles entitled "The Church and the University," and "St. Valentine on Female Education," but the greater part of the space in the number before us is occupied with accounts of boat races, athletic sports, and intelligence of a similar kind. With reference to the merit of the production there is little enough to say; it contains nothing more than would be found in any Oxford newspaper, but it certainly makes more show. The "Harlequin" and "Momus" are both of them comic illustrated "semi-occasional periodicals"—the former issuing from Oxford, the latter from Cambridge. If "Momus" has the superiority as far as letterpress is concerned, its pictorial designs are on a par with those of its Oxford rival. Both are equally bad. The "Harlequin" contains an etching on a political subject, devoid of humour, devoid of point; while the portraits have neither fancy nor truth. There is a parody on the "Ancient Mariner," which shows sufficiently that its author has no ear for rhyme, and little inclination for reason. The influence of "Artemus Ward" is apparently seductive alike at both seats of learning, judging at least from the feeble imitations of his style which are displayed. "The Light Blue" attempts more, and accomplishes it better. There is a rather lengthy essay on "The Writings of Mr. Matthew Arnold,"—an unfortunate subject, perhaps, to select. It contains nothing of any kind original, but it at least shows that its writer has read, and to a certain extent understood, the antagonist of Philistinism, while there is an air of thought, care, and finish about it, which is satisfactory enough. "Oina Morul" is a portion of M'Pherson's Ossian in rhymed metre—nerveless and unpoetical, though in some parts smoothly flowing. The worst feature is the illustration accompanying the lines; and a more execrable etching we seldom remember to have seen. The great fault in this number of "Light Blue" is its choice of themes; a little more judgment in this respect would, we believe, guarantee a far more successful result. We wish to bestow a word of sincere encouragement upon the projectors of the "Edinburgh University Magazine," a little periodical which combines a fair amount of ability with undeniable good taste. Its contributors make no attempt at electrifying the reading world; there is nothing sensational in its pages. If in one or two cases we have essays on subjects which are feebly grasped, the defects are excusable, on the ground that they profess to be nothing more than they are—discussions on such questions as are closely connected with the regular studies of college or schools, intended rather to stimulate thought than to be exhaustive enquiries. The "poems" are the weakest specimens which this magazine contains, and unless more poetic talent can be secured, the editor would do well in dispensing with them altogether. There is a fair quantity of knowledge displayed in the *King's College Magazine*, but a tendency to flippancy, which its young writers will do well to guard against. The *Anti-Teapot Review* has attained a greater age than any of the publications which we have yet noticed, but it can hardly be said to have

arrived at years of discretion. It assumes a tone of authority in the world of journalism; speaks patronizingly of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, as of a younger contemporary, and "though it felt it necessary to 'pitch into' the flowery prospectus by which the *Pall Mall Gazette* was announced, is but too glad to give the paper itself the highest *Kudos*;" but of a rival it is desperately jealous—the *Oxford Undergraduate's Journal* is despatched with a withering sarcasm. The trampled worm, however, will turn, and the contents of the *Anti-Teapot Review* are denominated "weak pap," "while," bitterly adds the Journal, "the fact of being a member of the *Anti-Teapot* society is sufficient to exclude any undergraduate from the "small clubs at which they sneer." What the society in question may be, we really do not know; but if it in any way resembles the review, we should imagine it to be insufferably pretentious, possessed of a considerable capacity for combining platitude with bombast.

In the advertisements appended to the last-mentioned of these magazines, there appears one, headed "Publishing Fund." We cannot contemplate without a shudder what the object of this fund may be. It is just conceivable that the contributions towards it which "subscribers are reminded are already due," may be intended to facilitate the production of still greater rubbish. If the young gentlemen who are its managers will but take the advice which, in the sincerest spirit of friendship, we offer them, they will lose no time in applying the sums collected to some distinctly charitable purpose. It is quite natural that very young men should be enamoured of seeing themselves in print, but it would be very dangerous if they were to suppose merit to exist in productions which are essentially worthless. Juvenile authors are too apt to band themselves together into societies of mutual laudation. We will not be hard-hearted enough to tell them in all cases to "keep their peace nine years," but we would earnestly entreat them not to give to the world their earliest effusions, in the anticipation that what has gratified their intimate friends will prove a treat for the public at large. If they obstinately persist in printing, there is, perhaps, no reason why they should be asked to desist from their folly, except that their ambition involves considerable waste of paper and ink. Of one thing let them be assured: if they are anxious to achieve for themselves literary distinction, they can have no better preparation than that which will be ensured them by diligently pursuing their school or college studies. They need not fear to allow their creative faculties for a while to remain unoccupied. Let them by all means compose essays on such subjects as the books which they read suggest; but let them not think that anything great has been done when their crude attempts are invested with the dignity of print. Early youth is pre-eminently the period during which knowledge should be imbibed; if they diligently exercise their receptive powers, they will be doing quite enough. The rest will follow in due time. Above all things, let each youthful aspirant after lettered fame, remember that nothing will stand him in such good stead as to contract a methodical habit of thought. When he has once learnt to view a subject in its various lights, when he has once firmly acquired the power of treating it systematically, of classifying his fancies, the labour of composition will be infinitely easier to him, and his productions will be far more vigorous and telling. The truest path to success is not that which is strewn with the flowers of unmeaning verbiage. To be concise and correct should be his great aim; fine sounding phrases are better discarded altogether. A pamphlet on scents is quite as impressive as "a perfect palaestra of perfumed gymnastics"—a periphrasis which has been employed by a writer in the *Anti-Teapot Review*. For the schoolboy who wishes to improve such literary faculties as he may possess, there could be no better exercise than

that of accurately translating on paper passages from the tersest writers of Greek or Latin; while the student of more advanced years would find that a diligent study of the Ethics, accompanied by a laborious analysis of their method of treatment, and their classification of subjects, would be attended by results far more beneficial to his English style than an indefinite series of flimsy efforts at journalism, such as those upon which we have here remarked.

## THE MAN OF KENT.

*Passages from the Autobiography of a "Man of Kent": together with a Few Rough Pen-and-Ink Sketches, by the same Hand, of Some of the People he has Met, the Changes he has Seen, and the Places he has Visited—1817-1865. Edited by Reginald FitzRoy Stanley, M.A. (Printed by Whittingham for subscribers only.)*

THIS book is, from its absurdity, the most comical that we have seen for a long time, and has given us some hearty laughs. Heaven forbid that any reviewer should read it through, but a few dips into it where the headings look tempting will repay a reader. Say that you know the glorious scenery round Boxhill, and that you open at the chapter headed "Dorking and Boxhill," p. 305, you find the subject treated in this style: "Further to the right was Denbies, with its park and princely mansion, and the pretty steeple of Runmore Church standing *like an angel* by its side. . . . My young guide tripped along gaily enough, but it sadly taxed my *respiratory organs*, and we were obliged to sit down more than once that I might get my wind. . . . The broken bottles, corks, and fragments of paper suggested young loving couples, who always wander away from the rest of the party to tell each other '*truths that perish never*.'" "I hope one day to walk from Reigate to Dorking along the top of the hills. . . . *How pleasant and delightful it is to make a right use of one's legs!*" &c. Finally, a reference to the "eloquent and facile pen" of the author of "Proverbial Philosophy." What could have made the man write this mixture of Tupper and water, silly prosing and penny-a-lining? We turned to the last chapter, with the author's legs in our mind, and there found—

Go forth, O book! baptized with tears;  
Tremble no more with modest fears;  
With love thou shalt be blest.  
If any greet thee with disdain,  
Suffer, but not parade thy pain,  
And meekly do thy best.

Inspiring Saviour, unto Thee  
My work I give in fealty,—  
Thy life I have, and seek;  
Accept this sacrifice, O Lord;  
Weak am I,—but if therefore strong,  
O keep me ever weak.

We turned to the editor's preface, and there found a regular Moses-like puff of the "Man of Kent." "He is an *intense* man. . . . he is rather choleric and hasty, with a dash of sarcastic humour. . . . there is a marked individuality in the 'Man of Kent' . . . he is witty and piquant in conversation. . . . is of highly nervous temperament. . . . is not altogether indifferent to applause, and he is rather ambitious of renown." The whole affair is a great joke, and special expressions make you chuckle once and again. The notion of getting a brother to introduce the author in the style he does, and then letting the "Man of Kent" narrate his experiences of all kinds in the way he does, has been evidently borrowed from the practice of the Methodists or Dissenters to whom the author belongs; and when at the end you come on a list of subscribers containing the Queen and Prince of Wales, Professor Owen and Mr. Thomas Watts, you see that the hat has been well sent round. We have dwelt on the comical side of the book because that took us first—the absence of all sense of the ridiculous in the author, his Tupperian pretentiousness and moralizations, and his attempts at good writing, are most absurd; but there is in the

record of his life, as of every other not basely lived, a certain interest for personal friends. To them the book should have been strictly confined. And surely among the writer's acquaintances must be some one more judicious than the writer of the Preface we have quoted from. Why should a man head his book with "See what long ears I have got!"

## NEW NOVELS.

*Falkner Lyle*; or, the Story of Two Wives. By Mark Lemon. 3 Vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

A MAN of genius will always show something of his peculiar gift. Wherever he sets his hand, there at a glance is visible the impress of his individuality, however trite the subject may have become by other people's bungling attempts to fashion it into shape. It reminds us very much of a horticultural show, where prizes are offered for the best group of flowers. All have had the same power of choice in making their nose-gays, but your attention is immediately arrested by the work of the exhibitor who has vindicated his claim to the reward. It is the bold arrangement, the happy contrasting, the delicate suppression of what is coarse and vulgar, the copy of nature, leaving out her defects—in a word, it is the whole perfect work which astonishes us. Why did we not see all this before! We could have added a hint or two to our own attempt, and have beaten the prize bouquet, no doubt. But happily, even in literature, you can't steal hints without detection. You may destroy an author's just profits by pirating his works, but you can't filch his fame quite so easily.

"Falkner Lyle" is just such a novel as proves its author to be possessed of this power of superiority which we have tried to illustrate. The plot is well conceived, and skilfully developed. The scene opens with a school, and the proverb that the child is father of the man is painted for us in distinct colours. Almost every one who has been brought up at a large school can recall the actions of the boy, which only too surely have ended in the follies and misfortunes, not to use harsher terms, of the man. The hero of the tale, "Falkner Lyle," is an orphan, with a crusty old bachelor uncle, who lived in clubs, and did not want his nephew's company. Falkner has to work for his future livelihood, and studies accordingly. Tom Lazenby and Henry Brownlow, with an under master named Bumpstead, with the head master and his daughter, Dr. Meriton and Ethel, are to be the *dramatis personæ*. Brownlow is dismissed in disgrace for theft, and, still worse, for trying to throw the blame on Tom Lazenby, who is a good-natured, overgrown dunce, a great friend of Lyle. Falkner falls in love with Ethel, and his overtures are somewhat coldly received, although he has a claim on the Doctor, by having saved him from an attack made by some highwaymen. "Please, Falkner Lyle, do not do thus any more.—E. M.," is what we may call the "*mittimus*" offered him. Falkner becomes a M.R.C.S., having made a confident of old Bumps, the usher, who gives a reason for his own self-neglect by recounting a terrible story of the disappointment which had soured his life. He, while young, was also studying for the medical profession, and what was called "walking the hospitals." Going into the dissecting-room, he there finds the body of his own lady love laid as a subject on the table. It was in the days of resurrection men, and not even intelligence of her death had previously reached him, owing to the aversion of the father to the match. He nearly goes mad, but recovers; only to live without any care for the future. Falkner meets Bertha Clare, the belle of a fashionable watering place—an Indian heiress, and almost entirely her own mistress. She is beautiful, but utterly heartless, and scorns the people with whom she lives who have retired from business. Bertha accepts Lyle, and marries him out of pique

at the neglect shown her by Charles Marston, whose sister is her great friend. Bertha compromises herself with Marston, and a separation is agreed to between herself and her husband. She is to keep her daughter, and her own fortune settled on herself. Falkner discovers that the child is very much neglected, being put out to nurse, and with the aid of old Bumps steals her and deposits her with Dr. Meriton's household, Ethel being willing to take the charge of the infant. Falkner goes to India, and meets with Marston. Marston writes to Rosa, his sister, and informs her that he has met Falkner. Rosa conveys the news to Bertha, who rages at the thought of being outwitted by her husband, and having lost a means of tormenting him. Falkner saves Marston's life in India, and is relieved by hearing that no reason for a divorce existed, so far as Marston was concerned, between the husband and wife. The scene is now laid at St. Gnat's, where Miss Carrington, really Bertha Lyle, and Rosa Marston, and Tom Lazenby, are residing. Near this town is the village of Smallfield, the curate of which place falls in love with a Miss Brownlow, daughter of a widow lady, residing with her mother. Miss Betty Eke, a scandal-mongering spinster, forms one of the society to which we are introduced. Miss Eke discovers the attachment of Philip Roy, the curate, to Miss Brownlow. The railway panic arrives, and the rector of the parish is ruined by speculation, and by some extraordinary juggling the living is bought for Philip by his aunt and Miss Carrington. Bertha discovers that Mrs. Brownlow was her husband's first love, and imagines that Miss Brownlow is really Falkner's daughter, born out of wedlock. She taunts Mrs. Brownlow with her early sins, as she calls the discovery. The story goes back, and describes Dr. Meriton's ill-fortune, and the marriage of Ethel with Brownlow, the boy who stole at school, and has been turned out of his club for cheating by means of a peculiarly-made pack of cards. Brownlow's career of roguery is very interesting, and, we fear, only too common a descent with many—he is at length murdered by his confederates. Falkner at this point of the story turns up again; Ethel Brownlow's supposed daughter turns out to be the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lyle. Bertha Lyle is so enraged with her daughter's not taking to her—as nurses say—that she disappears in a fury and poisons herself, leaving her money to Charles Marston—insinuating a connexion between herself and Captain Marston to plague her husband. Finally, Falkner marries his old love, Ethel, and Philip, the curate, marries Ada Lyle. The vindictive character of Bertha is well worked out. We think that the description of the blacklegs and their doings is perhaps the part of the book most true to nature. The style is lively and agreeable. The only improbable feature in the story is the malignant hatred of Bertha, the first wife; otherwise the "Story of Two Wives" is not only very original, but also a very natural production.

*Reminiscences of a Raven*. By Jas. Greenwood. (London: Frederick Warne & Co.)

IN the present day, when the human mind is struggling to extend its boundaries in all directions, why should we not condescend to learn the language of the creation we style inferior? In animal instinct, so called, a latent power exists in some ways superior to our boasted reason. These beings can foretell exceptional seasons, and read the signs of approaching storms, in those skies which till now have refused to us and our barometers the latest telegrams from abroad. Man in a savage state is certainly more on a par with other animals, in discerning what is about to take place, from the outward phenomena of nature, than when these peculiar gifts are clouded in him by excessive cultivation of intellect; by which means the true balance of his mind becomes overweighted, and all the finer animal perceptions are lost.

If we connect with this the fact that those of our own race, to whom in contempt we give the name of idiots, do display much of this quality we style instinct, the intellect contrariwise being in a dormant state, we discover, perhaps, the missing link between our language and that of other animals—natural signs and sounds being generally the expression of such persons' thoughts. We believe that medical men have paid much attention, not only to the aberration, but also to the negation, of intellect in cretins. To exemplify our meaning: We ourselves have watched an individual of this description whose life was happily spent in imitating the noise of bees with his mouth, and the motion of their wings with his hands. The most extraordinary point remains to be noticed. We have ourselves seen this person covered with the insects near whose hives he always sat. He suffered them to run over his face and hands without being injured, and they on their part appeared to be excited by his noise in the same manner as when about to swarm. Death has lately removed this interesting being, who might perhaps be considered an attempt on the part of nature to return to an earlier type—a link in the chain by which we are connected with past cycles of existence. We cannot over-estimate the value of obtaining another *locus standi* from that which we ourselves occupy. Again, may not animals have some much less laborious means of communicating thought to one another than we possess? If it be found impossible to apprehend this method, still it would not be unwise to pay more attention to the creatures whose life appears to be held on similar, and yet at the same time on different, conditions from our own. In a word, what is the distinctive feature which separates the brute-life from our life?

This subject is generally made a mere vehicle for satire on man. It might become of great service in many ways. If those who spend their lives in collecting the dry skins of animals were to study the habits and economies of one or two species more carefully, we might gain distinctor knowledge of the great laws of existence, now so puzzling in their varied organizations. Attempts have been made occasionally, but we fear scarcely in a manner befitting a subject so serious, to disclose to us the thoughts of animals about mankind. Generally speaking, in these works animals are represented rather as the imitators of man than as what they really are—i.e., the impartial judges of his actions. Dean Swift, with his usual severity to our own nature, has gone beyond the mark in representing the intercourse between the Houyhnhnms and the Yahoos—a history from which we have never risen without the most painful feelings of disgust towards man in general. In a little book called "The Raven" we have a much fairer comparison drawn between the cognate natures of men and birds; but in this work, admirable as it is, the author has hardly been able sufficiently to divest himself of anthropomorphic views. We will, however, give a sketch of his not unworthy attempt to open a subject of so much interest. A raven discloses to his friend, a terrier, his reminiscences of intercourse with mankind, and horrifies the dog with an account of his own iniquities, which are skilfully contrasted with the far greater crimes committed by man. There is a good deal of what may be called bird life and feelings displayed to us, which shows that the author has paid some attention to natural history. The style is graphic, and the inventive power of the writer by no means small. The raven having learnt the language of men sufficiently to ingratiate himself with them, and to obtain a home and food gratis, narrates his adventures to his canine friend. Amongst others, the most amusing of his experiences is obtained while he is domiciled with a "Mother Bosco," a fortune-teller. "Reminiscences of a Raven" is certainly the work of a talented and inventive mind, and though some of the incidents are a little too painful, yet on the whole a pleasant hour may be spent in perusing the little book.

*The Bible Word-Book: A Glossary of Old English Bible Words.* By the late J. Eastwood, M.A., and W. Aldis Wright, M.A. (Macmillan & Co.)—So long as the Bible is the sacred book of so many millions of our countrywomen and countrymen, nothing can be more important than that they should understand its words, and have the full force of the meaning of the terms employed in the book brought out to them. This is especially the case where the words are themselves obsolete or archaic, or are used in senses that have become so. Of these words the present Word-Book is a glossary, and one executed with the well-known thoroughness and ability of the editor of Bacon's Essays. We have tried the book in above a hundred places, and have found only one slip of the pen in etymology (*perhaps*, oddly compounded of Norman and *Anglo-Saxon*, p. 367), and that corrected under another heading (*hap*, *Icel. happ*, *Welsh hap*), and one printer's misprint, “*sincerely*” for “*sincerity*,” p. 371. Any one who knows what work a book of this kind involves, will know, too, what praise the above remark implies. Every page shows the editor's care, and the good sense which has led him to reject absurd etymologies, fanciful interpretations, and the forcing into words of doctrinal meanings that they cannot fairly bear. The care we see in little things as well as great. Is a quotation taken from Cheke's *Sedition*, in Richardson's Dictionary? it is verified, and the editor's bracket (Sig. G. ij. a., ed. 1569) shows us that we may trust him. Take, too, the series of quotations under *its*, and *it* used as a genitive; that is the way in which work ought to be done. 1598 is the earliest date at which Mr. Wright has found *its*—in Florio's Dictionary, “*A Worlde of Wordes*”—and that is the earliest date yet produced; but we expect it will turn up earlier than that. As a sample of the book we take, almost at random, the words *but* and *discover*:

“*BUT, conj.* (Ps. xix. 3, Pr. Book). A. S. *butan, buta, bute*, “without, except.” *Butan* and *binnan* “within” are exact opposites. The latter is equivalent to the Scotch *ben*, and G. *binnen*.

In this its original sense “but” is used in the passage above quoted: “There is no speech nor language *but* their voices are heard among them,” where the A. V. has “where their voices are not heard.” Instances of this usage in old writers are exceedingly common; the following may suffice: “*Treuli, treuli, Y seie to thee, but a may be borun ayeñ, &c.*” (Wyclif (1), *Joh. iii. 3*); “*But a corn of whete falle into the erthe, &c.*” (*Ibid. xii. 24*). Gawin Douglas apostrophizes Chaucer as “principal poet *but* peer.”

God fadres and godmodres  
That seen hire godchildren  
At myseise and at mischief,  
And nowe hem amende,  
Shul have penaunce in purgatorie  
*But* thei hem helpe.

—Piers Ploughman's *Vis.* 5313.

But your highness,  
That are not to be parallel'd, I yet never  
Beheld her equal.

Massinger, *The Renegado*, I. 2.  
Richard shall live to make the Earl of Warwick  
The greatest man in England *but* the king.

Shakespeare, 2 Hen. VI. II. 2.  
It is still used as a provincialism and pro-nounced *bout*.

By his exquisite rendering of the passage in Ps. xix., Addison has immortalized a mistake almost pardonable on account of its beauty:

What though no real voice nor sound  
Amid their radiant orbs be found?  
In reason's ear they all rejoice,  
And utter forth a glorious voice,  
For ever singing as they shine,  
“The hand that made us is divine.”

*DISCOVER, v. t.* (Ps. xxix. 9; Is. xxii. 8; Mic. i. 6). To uncover, lay bare; from *dis-negative* and *cover*, Fr. *courrir*, It. *coprire*, Lat. *cooperire*. “The voice of the Lord *discovereth* the forests,”—i.e., strippeth off their leaves.

“Whether any man hath pulled down or *discovered* any church, chancel, or chapel, or any part of them.” Grindal, *Art. of Enquiry*, 1576, No. 50.

And Shakespeare (*Mer. of Ven.* II. 7):—  
Go, draw aside the curtains and *discover*  
The several caskets to this noble prince.

In this passage the word appears to have a sense intermediate between that in which it is now used and its original meaning.

Mr. Wright promises “to extend the plan of the present work to the other English versions of

the Bible, so as to form a complete dictionary of the archaisms which they contain, and to illustrate a well-marked period in the history of the English language.” This is good news; but considering Mr. Wright's special qualifications for the task, his intimate knowledge of Elizabethan literature, his large acquaintance with early English, and his known acquirements in Hebrew and classics, why should he not give us a complete Bible glossary? He is the very man of all others to do the work, and with the whole of the Biblical translations before him, he would be able to track to its immediate parent nearly every word and phrase that occurs in our Authorized Version, as he has done so interestingly the “*profiteth nothing*,” “*illuminate*,” “*incontinent*,” “*translation*,” &c., &c., in his present book. We would put no restraint on him, but have in all the associations that he could gather round a word, not refusing a passage like the following for a common word like *butter*—

Buttir is an holsom mete, furst and eke last,  
For he wille a stomak kepe, and helpe poysen away to  
east;  
Also he norisheth a man to be laske, and evy humerus to  
wast;  
And with white bred he wille kepe thy mouthe in tast;—  
nor rejecting for *meat*, in its meaning of not-flesh, a passage like that below, which a groom who wants *green meat* for his horses every spring would understand:—

Beware of saladis, grene *metis*, and of frutis rawe,  
For they make many a man haue a feble mawe.

Let the noble words have collections of nobler passages, successions of the finest thoughts of England's greatest early men, and the work would be worthy of the editor and publisher, who have long been so honourably associated together. Bacon, Shakespeare, and the Bible:—it is a worthy ambition to do somewhat towards making one's countrymen understand them better. Meantime, this *Bible Word-Book* should have a circulation at least equal to that of the *Globe Shakespeare*; it is a solid, excellent piece of work, done by first-rate workmen's hands.

*Sunday: Its Origin, History, and Present Obligation, Considered in the Bampton Lectures for 1860.* By J. A. Hessey, D.C.L. Third Edition, with a Copious Index. (Murray.)—This is an unabridged reprint of the second edition, in a cheaper form, of Dr. Hessey's well-known monograph on “*Sunday*.” The index has been carefully revised. It is unnecessary to do more than to call attention to the fact, that this re-issue has been rendered necessary by the exhaustion of the first and second editions, a fate which no doubt awaits this one also.

*The History of the Peloponnesian War by Thucydides.* Book I., Done into English by Richard Crawley, of University College, Oxford. (Oxford and London: James Parker & Co.)—Mr. Crawley may be a sufficiently good scholar to have gained a creditable place in the first class at Oxford; but his English is neither elegant nor vigorous enough to enable him to produce a satisfactory translation of Thucydides. While being willing to give Mr. Dale's version the moderate epithet of “respectable,” and granting that the name of Hobbes is, at any rate, renowned; he considers that a new attempt is neither presumptuous nor unnecessary. As a specimen of cool conceit we should imagine that his preface is a unique production. “He had intended to have accomplished the whole history, but business a of tiresome and engrossing character compelled him for awhile to lay aside his undertaking;” this business was, we should imagine, the labour of preparation for his degree. We earnestly trust that the “doubt as to its being ever resumed,” which has been induced by further reflection, will be matured into a resolution not to attempt, for a considerable time at any rate, the duties of a translator. In the meanwhile, we would remind Mr. Crawley that the true way to impress the writings of a Greek or Latin author in a translated form upon the English reader is not by indulging in constant quaintnesses and conceits of style. We hope, too, that before he again appears in public he will submit his work to the scrutiny of some impartial tutor or competent friend.

*Clarendon Press Series.* Greek Verbs, Irregular and Defective. By William Veitch. (Oxford, at the Clarendon Press.)—This volume is evidently the result of considerable labour, but it is one upon which we cannot very enthusiastically congratulate its author. It was not needed. There are now so many excellent grammars

which not only supply all the information which Mr. Veitch gives, but a great deal else as well, that the master and pupil will naturally prefer a work of the former description. Mr. Veitch has displayed much accurate care in his arrangement, and the contents of his volume are in every way highly valuable. We only fear that the pains which he has taken will meet with no very substantial reward.

*The Unhealthiness of Irish Towns, and the Want of Sanitary Legislation.* By E. D. Mapother, M.D. (Webb & Son, Dublin).—This is a paper read a short time back before the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland. The picture which the author draws of the state of Irish towns is a very sad one. “Fever has for centuries been the reigning disease in Ireland: epidemic in other countries, it is endemic with us.” Dr. Mapother's paper contains some valuable statistics of the death rate, water supply, &c., of a number of Irish towns. The chief remedies which he suggests are the extension to Ireland of several of the Acts of Parliament which have been found to work well in this country.

We have received *Discourses on Special Occasions*, by R. W. Daley, M.A. (Jackson, Walford, & Hodder);—*Thoughts on the Athanasian Creed*, by a Layman (Trübner);—*The Secret of Life*, by S. Cox (Miall);—*Album Poétique de la Jeunesse*, Par Auguste Mandron, (Williams & Norgate);—*The Sixth Work*, by S. Meredith (Jackson, Walford, & Hodder);—*The House of Prayer*, by G. F. T. Teissier, B.D. (M'Millans). And of pamphlets—*Ireland and her Servile War*, by Colonel Adair, F.R.S. (Ridgway);—*Abraham Lincoln: a Memorial Address delivered by Invitation of Congress, in the House of Representatives, Washington, Feb. 12, 1866*, by the Hon. George Bancroft (Stevens);—*An Argument for an Extension of the Franchise*, by W. H. White (Farrah);—*Everlasting Torments Unscriptural: Two Lectures to the Students at the Metropolitan Tabernacle*, by W. Gibson Ward (Elliot Stock);—*Speech on Indian Affairs, Delivered before the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Jan. 24, 1866*, by R. Knight (W. J. Johnson);—*Some Remarks on Cruelty to Animals, &c., in a Letter to a Friend* (Sampson Low & Co.);—*The Patent Whip: or, A Plea for the Dumb Creation* (Bull, Hunton & Co.);—*Dr. Strauss and the Athenaeum*, reprinted from the *Examiner*, Feb. 8, 1866 (Williams and Norgate);—*Observations on the Royal Commission and the Disturbance in Jamaica* (Hardwicke);—*Dr. Underhill's Testimony on the Wrongs of the Negro in Jamaica, Examined in a Letter to the Editor of the “Times,” by A. Lindo, Magistrate and Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Trelawny, Jamaica* (Eff. Wilson);—*Full and Free Ritual the Birthright of Englishmen* (Dorrell & Son);—*Report of Proceedings of the London Indian Society, Dec. 19, 1865, and Jan. 19, 1866*;—*The Reform Problem, its True Solution*, by Political Euclid (Eff. Wilson);—*The Irish Difficulty*, by James Aytoun (Hardwicke);—*The “Sling and the Stone,” Aimed not against Men, but Opinions, Part V.*, by Chas. Voysey, B.A. (Trübner);—*The Active Medicinal Principles of Cod Liver Determined and Separated*, by C. C. J. Guffroy (Hardwicke);—*Hamilton versus Mill, a Thorough Discussion of each Chapter in Mr. J. S. Mill's Examination of Hamilton's Logic and Philosophy, beginning with the Logic*, Part I., On Chapters XVII., XVIII., and XIX. (Edinburgh: M'Lachlan & Stewart; London: Rivingtons);—*L'Analyse*, No. I. (Williams & Norgate);—*A Letter on the “Mad Act,”* by the Rev. J. Storer, M.A. (Ridgway).

## MISCELLANEA.

ONE of the oddest misinterpretations of a text we ever saw, occurs in Whitaker's edition of *Piers Ploughman*. At page 303, line 7, is a passage which the good MSS. have as, “*Lere hem lytum by lytum*”—teach them by littles and littles. Whitaker's MS. reads this, *lytul hem and lytul um*, and the reverend LL.D., F.S.A., translates it, “teach them little hum, i.e., 1 HuM and Little um, i.e., Xum (Jesus Christ his Son.)!” The variation of the MS. illustrates the well-known practice of scribes cutting off a termination, writing it as a separate word, and then prefixing an *h* to it. The genitival termination *is* was often severed from its noun in this way, even before A.D. 1300, appearing as *his*; and the custom gave rise to the mistaken theory that our possessive *'s* is a contraction of *his*, whereas *his* itself contains the regular *s* of

Anglo-Saxon and Indo-European genitives, and the apostrophe only represents the *e* of the Anglo-Saxon form *es*, the connecting vowel between the *s* and a consonant-ending noun.

THE scale of the value to be declared by the exporter upon books imported into America is one of great importance to the publishing trade, and the sooner it is fixed by competent authority the better for the credit of all parties. To have one's goods seized by the Custom-house authorities of any country, under an imputation of a desire to cheat the revenue, is a very hard measure indeed when meted out without the least justification. In the case we are about to notice, such a proceeding is tantamount to the exclusion of a foreign producer from competing with native manufacturers, although, in literature at least, in America, the latter need not remunerate the author whose work they reproduce, and the former has to add the cost of the copyright to the items of his outlay. Mr. Strahan, the London publisher, who has a branch establishment in New York, consigned some books to his agent in that city, in sheets—the price in boards being 1s. 6d. The wholesale price of such a book in sheets, when purchased in bakers' dozens of thirteen as twelve, is 8½d. per copy, and any London publisher would naturally sell 1,000 copies in New York at a much lower rate than he would sell thirteen copies to a wholesale bookseller in Paternoster Row. Mr. Strahan, therefore, had valued these 1,000 copies of a 1s. 6d. book, when bound, at 6d. each in sheets for the Customs' duty. The books were not allowed to be landed until a committee of New York publishers, consisting of Mr. Appleton, the New York publisher, as chairman, and four others, had assessed their real value. Mr. Appleton persisted in valuing the copies at 1s. 9d. each. Thus the duty of 25 per cent., *ad valorem*, was raised from three-halfpence a copy to fivepence and one farthing, and this by a direct competitor of Mr. Strahan, employed by the New York authorities as a valuer! The end of all this was that the New York Custom House confiscated the whole consignment, the real value of which was only 374. 8s. 2d., and then coolly offered the books to Mr. Strahan's agent, if he would pay 800*l.* for them! The authorities subsequently lowered their terms, and offered to take 600*l.* Both these offers were declined; but as the agent had orders for the books, he proposed to give 492*l.* for them; which offer the Custom-house officers at last accepted. Mr. Strahan had thus to pay nearly 500*l.* to the Treasury of the United States, when the full Customs' duty of 25 per cent. would have been only 93*l.* 12s.! Congress lays on a duty of 25 per cent., and the officers of the Customs, by a Yankee swindle—for such conduct deserves no other name—turn this 25 per cent. into 125, and probably chuckle over the manœuvre as a brilliant specimen of American smartness. We refer our readers to Mr. Strahan's very temperate and sensible letter, which appears in the recent numbers of the *Publishers' Circular*, and the *Bookseller*, for further details.

THE *Kladderdaatsch*, the *Punch* of Berlin, has a clever and somewhat ominous cartoon. Austria and Prussia, as two gladiators, are approaching a throne upon which the Emperor of the French is seated, clothed in the toga, with the laurel wreath of victory encircling his brow. The gladiators are holding up their swords, and uttering the formula "*Morituri te salutant*," whilst the Emperor Napoleon's countenance expresses the delight he feels at the prospect of this *combat à l'outrance*.

THE Tycoon has sent seven young Japanese to Russia, to learn the language and to study naval and military science.

BELGIUM is fostering a Russian connexion by encouraging the investment of capital in Belgium by Russian joint-stock companies, and the Czar has granted a like concession to Belgium—one result of which, it is said, will be the establishment of a Belgian bank in St. Petersburg.

"LES Forcats pour la Foi," by Athanase Coquerel fils, the eloquent preacher of the advanced school of Protestantism, who was dismissed from his office of *pasteur-suffragant* by the Consistory of Paris some two years ago, is one of the most interesting books connected with the history of religious persecution in France that has ever been published, and is, at the same time, an authentic record of the cruelties practised upon the Huguenot galley-slaves during the reigns of Louis XIV., Louis XV., and Louis XVI., taken from secret state-papers still existing in the archives, at once a proof of the folly of bigoted intolerance, and of unflinching courage and enduring faith. The book is far more in-

teresting than most religious novels, and is as fascinating as the Scottish narratives of the "Old Mortality" Covenanters, which Sir Walter Scott worked up and perpetuated in his "Tales of My Landlord."

IN answer to Lord Chelmsford on Friday evening, last week, Lord Clarendon said that while in the House on the previous night he had received a telegram from our Consul at Cairo. It stated that Mr. Rassam had written from Massowah to Colonel Staunton on the 28th of December, to the effect that a few days previously he had received a letter from King Theodorus, inviting him to his Court, and that he undertook to furnish him with every security of safe conduct. Mr. Rassam intended to set out three days later, and he expected to reach the Court on the 10th of January. He had received assurances from the King's messengers that the prisoners would be speedily liberated. The noble earl added that this was the most satisfactory intelligence that could be received, short of the news of the liberation itself of the prisoners.

WE have to notice the death of Sir W. Gore Ouseley, who expired on the 6th inst. He was born in 1799, and educated for the diplomatic service, which he entered in 1817 as Attaché at Stockholm, and, rising by successive steps of promotion, became, in 1832, Secretary of Legation at Rio Janeiro, and in 1844 was accredited to Buenos Ayres as Minister Plenipotentiary. He was also sent on a special mission to Monte Video in 1846. He must not be confounded with his father, the distinguished Orientalist and traveller. Sir W. G. Ouseley was the author of several political pamphlets and works on foreign countries, and was created an honorary D.C.L. by the University of Oxford in 1855.

SIR S. Morton Peto, Bart., has become the President of the Suburban Village and General Dwellings Company, and Messrs. John Everitt, Edward Vigers, Carrington Jones, and E. Moore, have joined the Board of Directors.

THE new edition, brought down to the present time, of "Baronii, Raynaldi, et Laderchii Annales Ecclesiastici," which will consist of fifty volumes quarto, and is being edited by Augustinus Theiner, (one of the most important books of its class), has just reached its fifth volume.

THE fourth volume of an interesting work relating to Canada prior to the English Conquest in 1759, has just been published, under the title of "Histoire du Canada et Voyages que les Frères Mineurs Récollets y ont faits pour la Conversion des Infidèles, divisez en quatre livres, où est amplement traité des choses principales arrivées dans le pays depuis l'an 1515 jusqu'à la prise qui en a été faite par les Anglais. Fait et composé par le F. Gabriel Sagard Theodat, Mineur Récollet de la Province de Paris."

THE Rev. J. B. Landon, vicar of Ledsham, Yorkshire, in a letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, says, "that there is not the slightest foundation for the story which Mr. Grantley Berkeley's morbid vanity has led him to concoct" (the scandal about L. E. L. and Dr. Maginn), and in proof, if proof be needed, quotes the following passage from a letter of the lady, in his possession, dated October 29th, 1836, in which she writes as follows of the Fraser affair: "In a little time Fraser's trial with Mr. Grantley Berkeley will come on. I should think that there would be very heavy damages, for the assault has excited one universal feeling of indignation. I must tell you a very witty saying of Dr. Maginn's, when Lord Segrave challenged him. 'Nay,' said he, 'I have had three bullets already, and I have not brains enough for the whole Berkeley family either.'" To this Mr. Landon adds: "Surely this is not the language in which an insulted woman would express herself either with regard to the exploits of her champion or the witticisms of her persecutor."

IT is intended to place in the Literary Search Room of the Record Office, a bust of Lord Ronilly, with an inscription marking their sense of his services rendered to literature, by a body of subscribers, consisting of literary men and students. The subscription is limited to one guinea each.

SIR EDWIN LANDSEER has completed the second model of the lions for the base of the Nelson column.

HERR JULIUS ABELSDORFF, publisher in Berlin, has been sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars, and to forfeit his privilege of carrying on the trade of a bookseller in Prussia, for having published by commission the "Vie du Nouveau

César," which reflects libellously on the Emperor of the French, reciprocal rights in such matters being pronounced by the tribunal before which he was cited to exist between France and Prussia.

MR. STOCK announces as in the press a volume of Essays for the Times, on Ecclesiastical and Social Subjects, by Dr. Rigg, author of "Modern Anglican Theology."

The *Börsenblatt* mentions that the 150th edition of Dr. Ahn's "Praktischer Lehrgang der Französischen Sprache, Cursus I," has just been published, making the unheard of number of 750,000 copies of this popular schoolbook which have already issued from the press.

THE second volume of the Imperial "Vie de Jules César" will not be published, it is said, till the Emperor Napoleon III. has satisfied himself whether a third Alesia in Savoy has any title to dispute the claim of authenticity with those put forth for Franche-Comté and Burgundy.

IT is said that Mr. Thomas Carlyle will deliver his inaugural address to the Edinburgh University on the 2nd of April.

M. PREVOST PARADOL's reception by the Academy on Thursday week was quite the event of the day. In his eulogium on his predecessor, Ampère, intentionally or not, he hit the Imperial commentator hard in quoting Montaigne's opinion of Dion Cassius, "who had such perverted ideas of Roman history," says the apologist, "that he has ventured to espouse the cause of Julius Caesar against Pompey, and that of Anthony against Cicero."

THE Winter Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours closes to-day.

THE last mail from Natal brings the news that "Robert, by Divine permission Metropolitan of the Church in the Province of Cape-town," setting the Queen's authority at naught, and forgetful of the statute of *praemunire*, had fired off his *brutum fulmen*, in the shape of a harmless pop-gun against the Bishop of Natal, on the 5th of January last, at the Cathedral of Maritzburg, the paper pellet, when unrolled by the dean (omitting a somewhat blasphemous disregard of the third commandment), reading thus: "We, Robert, by Divine permission Metropolitan of the Church in the Province of Capetown, in accordance with the decision of the bishops of the province in synod assembled, do hereby, it being our office and our grief to do so, by the authority of Christ committed unto us, pass upon John William Colenso, D.D., the sentence of the greater excommunication, thereby separating him from the communion of the Church of Christ so long as he shall obstinately and impenitently persist in his heresy, and claim to exercise the office of a bishop within the Province of Capetown. And we do hereby make known to the faithful in Christ that, being thus excluded from all communion with the Church, he is, according to our Lord's command, and in conformity with the provisions of the XXXIII. of the Articles of Religion 'to be taken of the whole multitude of the faithful as a heathen man and publican.' (Matt. xviii. 17, 18.) Given under our hand and seal, this 17th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.—R. CAPETOWN."

THE Rev. Dr. Thompson, Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge, succeeds the late Dr. Whewell as Master of Trinity.

AT the *soirée* of the President of the Royal Society at Burlington House on Saturday last, a collection of drawings in water-colour of the Flora of the mountains of Southern and Western India were exhibited. These drawings, representing not less than 150 specimens, are from the pencil of the wife of Major-General Read Brown, late of the Madras Cavalry, and, independent of their great beauty and accuracy, were no less admired as works of art. It is proposed to publish facsimiles of the whole collection in chromolithography by subscription, a plan which has been sanctioned by the patronage of several members of the Royal family.

THE first number of Vol. II. of the *Bulletin des Archives d'Anvers*, published by order of the local administration by M. Génard, has just been issued. It contains amongst other articles an extremely interesting document relating to Rubens, which, according to an Antwerp paper, the *Précureur*, has never before been published entire. It is a list of his property, containing notices of his fortune and of his artistic productions. We are unaware if this be the same document as that printed privately by Mr. Dawson Turner in 1839, and reprinted by Mr. Sainsbury in his "Original Papers relating to Rubens."

# THE READER.

17 MARCH, 1866.

It is stated that the Rev. Dr. Calderwood is a candidate for the vacant Chair of Moral Philosophy in the University of Glasgow.

In the current number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* is a sensible article by M. Xavier Raymond on England in 1865, in which the writer calls attention to the present state of parties.

In "Notre-Dame," says Victor Hugo in his preface to "Les Travailleurs de la Mer," the contest between religion and superstition is described; "Les Misérables" gives a picture of strife against the selfish prejudices of society; and his present work completes the trilogy, by exhibiting man in his struggle with the elements; for "the three great difficulties of mankind," says the author, "are religion, society, and nature."

A CIRCUMSTANCE connected with the rinderpest should not be allowed to pass without a searching scientific investigation. Mr. Thomas Woolfe, of Standon Hall, Staffordshire, has lost by the rinderpest up to the present time thirty-nine head of cattle, and some have recovered. Among the animals seized were a cow and her calf; the calf died, but the cow survived the attack, and in a few days her milk returned. The dairymaid took some of the milk which she had taken from the cow and showed it to Mrs. Woolfe, who, attracted by its unusually rich appearance, put her finger into it and tasted it. No sooner had she done so than she experienced a violent burning sensation in her mouth, which caused her immediately to spit out the remainder. This, however, did not stop or even allay the burning, which extended rapidly and with increased intensity to the stomach and all over the body. A serious illness with symptoms such as are produced by irritant poisons supervened.

THE Grand International Horticultural Exhibition and Botanical Congress, which is to take place in London in May next, in emulation of the scientific gatherings of the continent, is to be held on the site of the Exhibition of 1862, at South Kensington, and the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society will be accessible to the visitors. The building designed for the flower show is to cover an area of three acres, which will be laid out as a spacious ornamental garden, and the ground is already under preparation. A complimentary banquet to the learned foreigners who are invited to take part in the proceedings, or to attend as delegates from foreign Governments, is to be held at Guildhall. There will also be a Botanical Congress under the presidency of M. De Candolle, the meetings of which will take place in the Raphael Cartoon Room of the Kensington Museum. This great movement has already enlisted a large amount of support, without which, indeed, it could not be carried on, as the expenses necessarily will be heavy in proportion to the magnitude of the undertaking. Further aid is necessary to secure the combined exhibition and congress being conducted in a spirited manner worthy of the occasion. Subscriptions are received at the office of the Exhibition, at No. 1 William Street, Lowndes Square.

THE philosopher's stone is said to have been found at last. Hermetic art and alchemy are no longer fabulous things of the past. MM. Dr. Henri Fabre and Franz have placed before the Academy their discovery of the means of transmuting silver, copper, and quicksilver into gold. Our readers, who wish to grow rapidly rich are referred to a paper in the *Revue scientifique* portion of our Paris contemporary, *L'Illustration*, of the 3rd of February, for the details of this great discovery.

IT is understood that Messrs. Ward, Lock, and Tyler have acquired the right to publish all Miss Braddon's novels, and that a uniform library edition, in volumes at 6s. each, and also a cheap edition at 2s. will be at once issued. Both editions will have the advantage of the author's latest revision. Messrs. Ward, Lock, and Tyler will publish Miss Braddon's new novel, "The Lady's Mile," three vols., which is now at press, and will appear shortly after Easter.

Trübner's *American and Oriental Literary Record* has reached its twelfth monthly number. To a great extent it is a trade circular, and if only confined to the publications of the firm by which it is issued, it would scarcely claim notice at our hands. But it is, *sui generis*, a literary record also, and one of the most valuable satellites to the history of the literature of the great American continent, as well as to those of our vast Indian Empire and of China, perfect lists being furnished of books printed in both hemispheres, connected with those literatures, the size, number of pages, and price being given in

most cases, and much curious and interesting literary information being also furnished, under the separate headings with every number. Mr. Trübner, whose "Guide to American Literature," and "Literature of Aboriginal Languages," have already placed him in the highest rank as a bibliographer, deserves the thanks of all lovers of literary history and philology for the production of this most valuable aid to those branches of study.

THE new Russian paper, the *St. Petersburger Wochenschrift*, will be edited by Dr. Edward Dobbert.

THE funeral of the late Master of Trinity College took place on Saturday last at eleven o'clock. The coffin, followed by a long train of mourners, relatives, heads of colleges, fellows and undergraduates of Trinity, and other members of the University, was carried from the Lodge round the great court to the door of the chapel. There it was met by the College choir, the deans, and senior chaplain. The grave is almost in the middle of the antechapel, nearly at the foot of Newton's statue; no unworthy resting-place for one of Trinity's greatest sons. The sight of the long procession in the court, and the choral service in the chapel were most impressive. Among those who assembled to pay the last tribute of respect were the Duke of Devonshire (Chancellor), the Bishops of Ely and Worcester, the Deans of Ely and Lincoln, besides nearly all the leading members of the University. The fortune left by the late master has been estimated at forty thousand pounds; and the disposition of it is most liberal. The furniture of the Lodge is left to his successor. One-third, also, of the valuable library follows the same destination; another third goes to the College; and the remaining one to the friends and relatives of the deceased. It appears that the Hostel, which was built, according to the general impression, with the legacy bequeathed by Lady Afleck, was in reality completed at the sole expense of the Master. The money of his late wife remains intact, with its accumulations, for the benefit of the College.

ON the 7th instant the inauguration of the three new medical professors at the University of Leyden took place. They are Dr. Heynsius, Dr. Zaayer, and Dr. Boogaard. The first is ordinary professor of physiology, and has delivered his inaugural oration, "On the Present State of Physiology." The two others are extraordinary professors. Zaayer will take descriptive and topographical anatomy. Boogaard, as formerly, will teach histology and pathological anatomy.

AMONGST recent Italian publications we have to notice:—"Antropologia empirica in servizio della logica, della metafisica e della morale," by G. della Cella;—"Storia popolare dei Papi. Vol. 22. Pie VI. e la Rivoluzione. Vol. 7. Pio VII. e Napoleone I.," by G. Chantrel;—"Saggi o storico sulla Rivoluzione di Napoli (1799) premessava la vita dell' Autore scritta da Mariano d'Ayala," by Vinc. Coco;—and Mamiani's "Confessioni di un Metafisico. Vol. 1. Principii di Ontologia. Vol. 2. Principii di Cosmologia."

ARCHDEACON EVANS, the Vicar of Heversham, died at his vicarage on Saturday last, in his seventy-seventh year. He was a pupil of Dr. Butler's, at Shrewsbury, who, when raised to the bench as Bishop of Lichfield, made him his examining chaplain, and gave him the vicarage of Tarvin, in Cheshire, which he retained till he was presented by Trinity College to the vicarage of Heversham in 1842. Archdeacon Evans was the author of the "Rectory of Valehead," which still retains its reputation, and of several other works, the "Bishopric of Souls," "Biography of the Early Church," &c., which all obtained a fair amount of popularity on their appearance.

A BOOK of some interest, though almost as wild as a March hare, is "Nachklänge Germanischer Mythe in den Werken Shakespeares," by Benno Tschischwitz. We recommend its perusal, however, to Shakespeare critics, as containing some few grains of golden corn in a bushel of chaff.

THE unpublished letters of Diane de Poitiers, the originals of which are preserved in the Imperial Library at Paris, have just been edited by M. G. Guiffrey.

"THE DEATH OF LUCRETIUS" is said to be the title of the Poet-Laureate's new poem.

THE last *canard* we have received is the rumour that the Pope will at once give up Rome to Italy to avoid the impertinences of Mr. Cooke's cockney excursionists, who, for some fifteen sovereigns a head, including going and returning, are invited to spend Passion Week and Easter in the Holy City.

THE first monthly part of the second edition of "La Sainte Bible, avec les Dessins de Gustave Doré," will be published next week. There will be ten parts, each at the price of 20f.

THE following new French novels will appear before the close of the month: "Les Roueries de Colombe," by Paul Perret; "Les Vacances d'une Parisienne," by the "Comtesse Dash;" Paul Féval's "Alizia Pauli;" and "Le Centenaire," all of which are announced by MM. Michel Lévy, frères.

A FEW weeks ago we noticed the presentation of the manuscript of Humboldt's "Cosmos" to the Emperor of the French, by Professor Buschmann, who has recently been created an officer of the Legion of Honour. The German papers, always jealous of the honour of "Vaterland," are very angry with the professor for having been servile enough to say in his letter accompanying the gift that the mind of the great savant "had always belonged to France." The manuscript forms five volumes in quarto, and it is not in the handwriting of Humboldt, but in that of Professor Buschmann. Humboldt, it appears, was in the habit of writing on scraps of paper, which were so altered and corrected, and in so microscopic a hand, as to be totally unintelligible to the compositors. Professor Buschmann copied the whole of it, and the sheets were sent to the printer. In spite of the outcry, he has announced his intention of presenting another valuable manuscript of Humboldt's to the Emperor of Mexico.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### ORIGIN OF THE WORD "MANURE."

To the Editor of THE READER.

Sir.—Is manure, as Richardson contends, "the same word as manœuvre?" He supposes that it was first used for working, and then transferred to enriching or fertilizing land. I am inclined to think that, as applied to husbandry, it always had the same meaning as now, and am confirmed in this opinion by reading the following passage in *Wright's History of Ludlow*. It is contained in "a petition of John Stucke, of the county of Salop, in 1439." (Rolls of Parliament, Vol. V., p. 17.) He complains against "one Philip Egerton—lygging often tymes in await to slee him . . . diverses houses hath broke, and som of thaym brent; so that the seide Johan, and his seide tenauntis, dar not manure thaire cattell, nor title theire londe" (p. 271). It was obviously more safe to allow the cattle to run wild than to keep them up in the menoir, manour, or homestead. No process of agriculture can, strictly speaking, be called *manual*, nor is there one quotation given by Richardson which implies working. In most of them, the word has obviously the same meaning as now. Thus "marle and manure lay'd" (Bp. Hall), "change of soil and want of manure" (Sir W. Raleigh). "This book (Doomsday) in effect gives an account not only of the manurable lands in every manner," &c., Hale. "Culture and manurance of minds," Bacon. "The manurement of wits is like that of soils, where before eittier the pains of tilling, or the charge of sowing," &c., Reliquiae Wottonianæ. It appears to me that, as regards husbandry, the word always meant the application of the refuse of the *menure* or farmyard, though it may have first signified enclosing lands from the waste, and adding them to the manor or demesne. In this sense it seems to be used in some of Richardson's authorities. "The first manured westerne ile," Warner. "The mainour (or mainoeuvre a manu)," Blackstone, had a meaning very remote from the peaceful operations of husbandry.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. P.

### GREEK TESTAMENT.

To the Editor of THE READER.

Sir.—I noticed the following reading in the Greek Testament from Cardinal Mai's edition of the Vatican Bible, with Notes by R. Ornsby, M.A. I bought the Testament, thinking it would be a copy of Codex B, and should like to know whether the reading I give is an addition, or a mistake in printing. It is in verse 31, Matt. xii: "Διὰ τοῦτο λέγω ὑμῖν. Πάσα ἀμαρτία καὶ βλασφημία ἀφεθήσεται (ὑμῖν) τοῖς ἀνθρώποις οὐδὲ τοῦ πνεύματος βλασφημία οὐκ ἀφεθησεται."

I cannot find "ὑμῖν," which seems to me an addition, in "Codex Sinaiticus," Mill, Bloomfield, or Wordsworth, or any notice of it in the Critical Notes as being in Codex B. Will any of your readers help me as to whether it is an addition or not?—I remain, respectfully,

JOSEPH CLARK, Jun.  
Street, Somerset, March 12, 1866.

# THE READER.

## THE READER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1866.

### ABOUT THE STREETS.

[No. I.]

#### LONDON BOYS.

THE male juvenile population of London wields a power which it would be hopeless for a like section of the community to attempt to set up anywhere else. The fact has struck most people, and presents itself in one shape or another to everybody's notice every day in the week. But it is precisely one of those well-known facts which society agrees never to mention. Some persons are restrained from talking of it by prudential considerations; as an anxious mother refrains from reproving a bad habit in a child, lest she might confirm what she wishes to check. Others will not interfere, because they don't care about it; and many who do care are too lazy to speak out, suffering the infliction in preference to incurring the trouble of justifying their opinions. What is everybody's business is nobody's business; and hence this crying grievance of London Boys flourishes with impunity.

It must have been otherwise in former times. This affliction of the streets has grown up to its present monster proportions within the current century; and it continues growing. It would be against the grain of reason to suppose that in the old stately ages of our history, or even in the jaunty days of Ranelagh, Boys could have been what they are now. We take it for granted that they were born with an entirely different set of notions of themselves, and of the surrounding world in which they were permitted to expand. Probably the low posterns, or the dim lattice windows, or the narrow causeways, or the mighty farthingales that created awe wherever they moved, or the long waste stretches of ground, relieved here and there by gardens and orchards that interposed between the patches of streets, may have had something to do with it; but it is not to be conceived that in times when there were great city processions, and masques, and mummeries on the highway, when there were sights to be seen out of doors which filled the eyes and thoughts of old and young, and when reverence was paid to functions and offices which have since fallen into contempt—it is not to be conceived that Boys had it all their own way, and maintained such a reign of terror as they do now. From the earliest ages they have been wiser than men: but that seems to be a providential arrangement, by which practical lessons are, as it were, taken by storm out of life in the first ardour of youth, that could not be obtained by the natural process of growth. We do not object to their supremacy ~~as~~ philosophers, because that is a dispensation which, whatever social disturbance it may occasion, is pretty sure to come right in the end. But we do object to their violent assertion of exclusive rights on the pavement of the metropolis. Old heads upon young shoulders is one thing; but heads with brass throats and a corresponding supply of implements of war is another. We are ready to admit that "Youth's the season

made for joys," but we strenuously object to the new reading—"Youth's the season made for noise."

Why the existing generation should be more riotous than its predecessors is a question we will not undertake to solve. Perhaps the diffusion of knowledge is implicated in the responsibility; or the rapid increase of population by which the young may be destined to force the old off the scene, as the enlightened white man pushes forward on the hunting-grounds of the Indian; but, whatever may be the cause, the fact is patent. Take an example or two.

Look at that little creature coming up the street, close to the railings. As compared to the men and women about him he is a mere midge. Listen to him. He is yelling a popular melody in a manner peculiar to his species, and scraping an accompaniment upon the railings with a piece of stick as he rushes along. This midge makes more noise than the whole of the pedestrian population, and that, too, of a singularly excruciating kind, arising from a certain eccentricity in his method of delivering the notes. The wonderful thing is how he does it. You could not do it. Nobody could do it except a little animal of this special organization, which seems literally charged with a kind of reptile thunder. The sounds he produces are of incredible volume, and break out with appalling suddenness and velocity. Imagine what might be the consequences if this morsel of a bomb were to explode on the flags close to a lady in a delicate condition of health. We dare not follow out the speculation.

Here comes another. This urchin has taken it into his head to imitate the cry of some itinerant vendor, whose voice he has heard just round the corner; and the imitation is a frightful exaggeration of the unintelligible original. You can make neither head nor tail of it. The wretched boy himself, probably, does not know what it is he is trying to proclaim, and does not care; and would rather not know, for the sake of giving free scope to an *ad libitum* of his own. He has caught a yelping rhythm, which is quite enough for his purpose, and he flies along with frantic hilarity to communicate it to the quarter of the town to which he is bound. The brains of the quiet people he passes are stunned by the intermittent roar.

The multitude and versatility of the species, of which these may be considered mild examples, are as impossible of statistical record as the leaves of the Peruvian forest to which the Cacique refers Pizarro for the numbers of his host. They swarm everywhere, at all hours, and are endowed with perpetual motion. Wherever you turn, you see them leaping, running, fighting, playing, or twisting themselves into horrible contortions, out of sheer exuberance of spirits. One youthful genius has got possession of an accordion. His rapture is the nearest thing to insanity, and he goes about like a lunatic, executing dreadful reveries on the instrument, and finding out bits of tunes, which he is never able to piece together. Another mite, no taller than a walking-stick, has a surprising talent for crowing, and it is impossible to tire him at it. He crows everlasting; and the crow that comes out of him is as disproportionate to his calibre, as a cannon-ball to the bore of a child's popgun. The art of whistling is of more ex-

tended range, and is cultivated with ear-splitting vigour. It may appear an odd thing that girls cannot whistle; but it is obviously one of the economical provisions of nature, by which limits are assigned in the animal creation to the means of mutual destruction.

Then there is the sprightly game of tip-cat, by which horses are startled, old ladies frightened out of their wits, windows smashed, and people who come within the line of fire deprived of their eyesight. Also that enigmatical amusement called Scotch-hop, played by frolicsome elves, who chalk the flags into lozenges, and jump about in and out of them between your legs. Nor should the winter-slide on the parapet of the kerbstone be forgotten, which offers such favourable opportunities for putting hips out of joint. The best stocked conjuror's warehouse yields a beggarly display of resources in comparison with the gambols Boys bring to bear upon the limbs, nerves, and senses of the foot-passengers of London.

These are apparently trifling things to write about; but they are not trifles in reality. They are absolute evils when we are under their infliction. Whoever has observed the career of an uproarious helter-skelter Boy through the streets, knocking himself up against whatever comes in his way with alarming unconsciousness of danger, must be satisfied that the sprite who is so indifferent to his own safety has never conceived the idea of taking into consideration the safety of others. It is this conviction that awakens so much alarm in the minds of nervous people at sight of one of these young demons. Then there is a physical fact which gives an additional momentum to the terror with which his approach is regarded. The browniest man, with the most copious chest and the lustiest lungs, could not by any effort produce such shrill, detonating sounds as those which the Boy throws off in sheer recreation. A pistol fired close to your ear would be no more than the snap of a cracker contrasted with the sudden yell of a truculent imp, whom you might pick up between your finger and thumb, and pitch out into the highway as you would a frog.

The small troubles of life are seldom looked after very carefully, because they demand more watching in detail than they are supposed to be worth. This is a mistake. Practically, small things govern the whole system of the universe. It is the grain of sand that makes the sea shore, the feather that breaks the camel's back. Alliances that have been proof against tempests have been broken up by trifles. There is a constant waste and drain of time and temper where small things are neglected; and the habit of attending to them wonderfully diminishes the necessity for doing so. Our street Boys constitute one of those small vexations, which we forget as soon as they are over; but which, recurring perpetually, become a serious nuisance in the long run. The question is, how is it to be mitigated, or got rid of?

Boys belong to the bone and muscle of the country. They form material out of which citizens, soldiers, sailors, and volunteers are hereafter to be made. They have as good a right to be alive now, as they will have ten or fifteen years hence. They cannot be put down like Sir Peter Laurie's popular vice of suicide.

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But the right to be alive does not carry with it the right to make other people's lives miserable. The rights of society are paramount over the rights of the individual in matters that concern society collectively. Now it is clear that Boys take up a larger space on the flags of life than legitimately belongs to them; and that they occupy it in a belligerent spirit. It is certain, also, that they increase and multiply and grow up faster than they used to do. There are more of them, and their intelligence is in advance of their experience. Born in a scientific age, they anticipate the slow operations of time, and know everything. They cannot be dealt with, therefore, as boys were formerly. You cannot awe them, or entice them by the same methods of natural authority. What is to be done, then? To legislate against crowing or whistling would be very much like passing a law to prevent tears or laughter. It might be a good thing to put a stop to all demonstrations of joy or sorrow, exultation or depression; but then the innocent, who give way to their feelings gently, would suffer in common with the guilty, and natural emotions in general would become illegal. Nor can the object be effected by civil regulations, from the difficulty of fixing the limits of interference, and the well-grounded objection against confiding powers to the police which cannot be strictly defined. Nothing seems left for it but the tardy processes of education and opinion; in which we have not much faith so far as London is concerned, where the population is always outstripping the means of amelioration. Opinion on a matter of this kind has hardly any perceptible influence, because, if expressed at all, it is only in odd places, incidentally, now and then, and because it never possesses the force which belongs to volume and continuity. Education, beginning at the beginning, as gardeners paint the bulbs of tulips, suggests a more likely remedy. But how is it to be brought to bear?

Of all practical questions touching the condition and habits of the lower orders, education, as all the world knows, is the most perplexing. The poor, whenever the stream of knowledge flows in their neighbourhood, have only few and scanty opportunities of drinking at it, and what they acquire has little more effect upon them than that of sharpening their faculties, without giving an improved direction to their lives. To go on in the old way, with keener wits, is rather an aggravation of the existing evil of ignorance, than a help towards its diminution. The children of the poor must be early put out to earn something for themselves. Their literary education, so to speak, embraces barely the rudiments of letters and figures, if it even embrace so much; and education of any other kind they have had none. They have been dragged up in the mire; have lived in a struggle for bread, with the wolf's appetite made ravenous by want; and when they are thrust out into the world to get something to eat, at an age when other children, more happily circumstanced, are out playing in the sunlight in gardens and fields, their vitality, which bounds like quicksilver through their half-starved frames, is left to find a vent as it may. It is not very wonderful, then, that they should shriek and hollo through the streets when they are sent abroad on out-of-door business. It is their song of gladness, and

they know no other way, and have no other chance, of singing it. The printer's boy, who is pent up all day, and sometimes half the night, and who, trying to keep awake while the dismal work of reading is going forward, in which he takes no more interest than a girl of the same age might be expected to take in a discourse on logarithms, is subject during his incarceration in-doors to intolerable attacks of fidgets, and, naturally enough, breaks out into a tempest of delight the moment he finds himself free and at large in the open air. All this is perfectly intelligible. But how are we to remedy the inconvenience which arises to all the rest of the world, from the breaking out of juvenile elasticity? Well, it appears to us that the systems of education applied to the poor are deficient in one essential element. Reading, and writing, and ciphering do not comprise the whole round of human necessities. Boys have to grow up and fight the battle of life, and in the conflict other qualities are required besides and beyond those which the mere schoolmaster teaches. It is necessary to know how to deal with other people, how to address them, how to listen to them, how to be civil and attentive, how to show deference to elders and superiors, and how to respect the feelings and rights of others. These are very common maxims of conduct, and may be found profusely scattered about in school texts, and a hundred fantastical devices of embroidery; but they are never practically taught to poor people. In the great wealthy schools the item of deportment is carefully attended to; but no such item, as addressed to the actual business of life, has ever found its way into the education of the lowest stratum of the people, where it is much wanted. The suggestion should be considered. It may not be possible to prevent Boys from making stunning noises in the streets, but the experiment of endeavouring to modify their hilarity by making the formation of something like manners a direct part of such education as they get is worth attempting.

### TRAINING.\*

THERE seems, at least, one reason to be brought forward in favour of the University Boat Race taking place in Passion Week—the crews will have been compelled to undergo a tolerably severe course of self-denial during the appropriate season of Lent. The respective ends which the dashing young fellows, who compose the Oxford or Cambridge boats, and the attenuated observer of ecclesiastical fasts, may severally have in view, are sufficiently different. With the one the mortification of the flesh is but a means to its exaltation. A month's rigid adherence to the traditional laws, prescribed for the better development of muscle and wind, is gloriously crowned by the triumph of light or dark blue, as the case may be. The memory of past woes, we are told, is sweet; and with the applause of the thousands, who throng the banks of the Thames, ringing in his ears, the exultant aquatic feels that he is magnificently compensated for the many hardships of the period of his probation. But the satisfaction experienced by the votary of Church ordinances is of quite another kind. His muscular power

has been depressed that his spiritual strength may be increased. He will survey his emaciated countenance with no less complacence than the academic athlete will feel his rapidly-growing biceps, or regard his firm and spotless skin. The consciousness that his interesting and meagre appearance is noticed—the over-hearing of such remarks as "Poor fellow! he carries his creed too far"—affords him the same delight that is felt by the votary of muscular sports, when he is eulogized by his trainer, or told that "his form this year is splendid!" Both aims are laudable enough: both desire to gain the victory over some opposing power—both are anxious to display their energies, whether spiritual or physical, to their best advantage; the one discovers his peculiar nourishment in an exhilarating diet of bread, water, and salt fish; the other finds that he can assimilate most readily beef-steaks, mutton chops, and old ale. It may, perhaps, be thought that the abstemiousness, which permits its victim liberally to partake of such substantial fare, is of no very grievous kind. Plenty of animal food, accompanied by a daily allowance of a quart of sound College beer, seems to involve no great hardships. But this is not all. There are innumerable petty mortifications to which the aquatic enthusiast must submit. Each luxury and indulgence, in which the muscular form of manhood delights, must be forsaken. The seductive influence of tobacco and of made dishes must be banished. In their stead, he will be allowed an unvaried routine of underdone mutton and beef; feverish thirst may parch his lips, but he must learn the lesson of Tantalus. Water will be around him everywhere, but not a drop must he drink. His steps will be dogged perpetually by a demon in human shape, who, under the name of trainer, affects to watch over his physical well-being. He will be dragged out of bed at unseasonable hours, and will again be expelled from social intercourse, at the hour at which it begins to be especially attractive, and the minds of men unclose. A thousand times, when he reflects upon the unfettered liberty which the more fortunate of his associates enjoy, will he reproach his fate, heaping on his own head every opprobrious epithet which his vocabulary suggests at the deluded patriotism that was the cause of his ever being entrapped into the College boat. But now it is too late; the captain of the crew has him within his iron grasp, and till the day of trial be past he may struggle in vain. But the catalogue of his trials is not even now exhausted. When he is seated on the boat's cold, hard wood—when, with horrible contortions of face, he strains every nerve to support the honour of his party—he will probably be told, in a voice, screaming hoarsely from the river-bank, that he is "doing no work!" and after he has at last arrived at the wished-for goal, condemnations and not encouragements will be his share. This is, at least, no exaggerated view of the discomforts which in the mass of cases beset the aspirant after aquatic fame. But there is no obstacle which enthusiasm cannot surmount; and the number of those willing to submit to this ordeal not only has never diminished but has steadily increased.

Of late, however, the strict traditional notions have somewhat relaxed, and the

\* "The Arts of Rowing and Training." By "Argonaut." (Horace Cox, 346 Strand.)

# THE READER.

17 MARCH, 1866.

four weeks of the severest period of training are not a time of unmitigated torture. Considerable latitude is now, in some quarters, allowed to the young athlete. A painfully limited allowance of liquid, and a superabundance of half-raw beef-steaks, are no longer regarded as essential to an increase of biceps. If early hours at night are still indispensable, the ardent devotee of Isis or Cam is at any rate privileged to enjoy an extra hour's rest in the morning. There are many to whom "Argonaut's" volume will be a source of extreme consolation. Anxious mothers and fond sisters may peruse its pages with a heartfelt satisfaction. They will gradually become freed from the horrible dread, common, we believe, to ladies, that Arthur or Reginald may be sacrificing himself to his thirst for reputation on the river, and the desire to see his College boat preserve a good place. Such terrible tales have reached them of the premature death of all "plucky young oarsmen," that they have been in a state of sorrowful speculation as to whether the grave may not at any moment close over their darling's head. Fifty pages of "Rowing and Training" will liberate them from such ghastly thoughts. They will learn that "impaired constitutions are generally the results only of severe exertions on an unfit or half-trained system," and that the training to be undergone, if only it be properly managed, entails no very dreadful consequences. The grand error of muscular bigots has ever been, that they would submit to precisely the same course men of widely different constitutions and habits; "the stout and the lean, the Sybarite and the Ascetic," are all made to conform to a code of laws varying as little in its character as that of the Medes and Persians; and "the fruit of all this unnatural, unwholesome handling, of all this ignorance and folly, is debility, lassitude, cessation of appetite, disgust, and sickness." It is a great thing, too, to find it admitted by a staunch enthusiast that the process of training is not necessarily beneficial to all. Most persons who have spent some years of their life at a University, without being possessed of Herculean bulk or inordinate power of endurance, have been repeatedly advised by their more athletic friends, when any ailment has presented itself, to have recourse to a diet of underdone mutton and beef, as to a panacea for all fleshly ills. A brisk run of two or three miles before chapel, a substantial, if not oppressive, breakfast, followed by a morning of somnolence, will be, they are told, immeasurably superior to any other course they can pursue. Matter will persist in asserting its predominance over mind; and copious beef-steaks, washed down by moderate draughts of strong ale, are efficient remedies for every malady from the heart-ache to dyspepsia. These monsters, who are for ever rejoicing to run their race, are peculiarly objectionable; the Socratic admonition that, because a superabundance of animal food may be highly beneficial to the professional boxer, it is not therefore to be ministered to all, they practically disregard. When training has been defined as a "mere modification of previous habits upon generally sanitary principles," a great step has been taken. No small gratitude is due to the instructor who will lay it down as a positive rule that "a person who subjects himself to the hardships

of a course of strict training, unless he is sound and free from all symptoms of disease, has no regard for his future well-being." There are many, too, who will be sincerely relieved when they are told that "to insist on running before breakfast in most cases is folly. . . I repeat, *no running before breakfast*," says "Argonaut." All this will be blessed news, not only to a great part of muscular Christianity itself, but to the thoughtful relatives of those who are consumed with a passion to be the pride of their "torpids" or "eights."

A praiseworthy advance has at any rate been made upon antique systems. The extraordinary development of physical power is in many instances an excellent pursuit, but it is a mistake to suppose that because it suits some it must therefore suit all. Young men of strong constitutions, who are gifted with a rampant superfluity of muscle, and who have nothing particular to do, may reap considerable benefit from a severe training course; but their less muscular fellows, who are compelled to labour not only with their bodies but their minds, must improve their physical systems in some other way. It is quite impossible to bring both to the highest pitch of perfection. Lord Byron relates that when, on a certain occasion, he made his bodily power the one object of his care, he experienced a mental numbness and incapacity for intellectual exertion. There can be nothing better than to subject body and mind to occasional unusually severe discipline; but it is not to be expected that a state of physical training can be otherwise than an exclusively animal existence.

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the knowledge at their disposal to an unwilling or to a lazy pupil. Still, the requirement is not high. Even taking the small amount of natural science which is expected to be taught as it is in the better sort of schools, any slips which the tutor may make in geology or zoology are more likely to be pardoned on the part of the indulgent parents than errors in classics or mathematics.

The local cheesemonger who may send his son to a middle-class school, with a view to his being passed as a "literate" to the "ministry" of the Established Church, will blame the schoolmaster wofully if it should be found out that the neophyte cannot construe his Virgil, or waddle through the first two books of Euclid. But he may be taught triumphantly that cochineal is a secretion, formed in the stomach of a lynx, or some other ruminating animal, and the possession of such knowledge will now hinder the prospects of no one who may seek for advancement. Some one who is gifted with that rarity in the present century, a moral faculty, may ask, "Why should not children be taught the truth?" When a little child, freshly introduced into a vast surrounding medium of objective sensations, looks up with clear blue expectant eyes, gazing with love and truth into the face of the philosopher, it does seem hard that the little one should not have any chance of receiving that information which may produce its due fruits in after life. Yet how many teachers are there who ignore the great catechetical organon of philosophy? The child asks, with Plotinus, "What am I? whence came I? whither am I going?" His mother tells him he is a little angel; his nurse informs him that he was originated in a parsley-bed; and his teacher too often that he is fore-ordained to everlasting damnation.

Having these unsatisfactory facts laid before him as to his own physical and moral nature, it cannot be surprising that in the intervals between the inculcation of the exact sciences he should feel that a little knowledge respecting the Biological Sciences is desirable. Then the difficulty arises: How little can be taught, so as to be able to tell the parent that Natural Science has indeed been taught his child, and at the same time to relieve the teacher from learning anything about the science himself? First, the principle of the Roman *Index Expurgatorius* must be acted on. If a boy or a girl is learning physiology, he must not be told anything of the essentials by which the perpetuation of species is effected. He may (if he can) read Aristophanes; he is forced to read Horace; the legal precepts of the book of Leviticus are recommended to be studied daily and diligently by him; he may keep rabbits; but he must not know anything about the physiology of reproduction in the human species.

The second thing which the teacher has to accomplish is to render everything which may be taught as pleasant as possible. The necessary and daily events of disease and death must be ignored. Men may violate all the laws of nature, and so long as they comply with the artificial moral code which the last hundred and fifty years have rendered compulsory, they will live and prosper. Man is fitted to dwell in any part of the earth wherever vegetable life extends. The child must not, then, be taught that his relatives who may have gone to India or Africa have died from the climate. Some theory of death must be invented to account for such events; and the child must be encouraged to run the same risk so soon as he shall be fit. Everything in nature is pleasant. If the lion eats the antelope we may be assured that the antelope rather likes it than otherwise—at least he is certainly specially adapted to be eaten. The parasite who afflicts us is demonstrated to be the possessor of countless blessings in the succulent pasture afforded to him in the human skin. Whether he "thinks on his mercies" is another question. On the other hand, the human finger-nails are obviously destined to scratch, and to remove this objectionable intruder, so that from

either point of view the question can be successfully argued on the teleological basis. The *vis medicatrix naturae* is confidently appealed to. If a wound is inflicted fresh tissue is deposited around it in a short time, and all gets well. Of course there is a limit to these things; it is unfortunately true that if we introduce a poison into the blood, the blood will go on pumping the poison into the system without the slightest cognisance that death is produced thereby. But all must be right somehow; and the dear children need not be taught these facts, as they might not be able to understand the reason for them.

Next, everything which the teacher inculcates must be authoritatively and absolutely true. At least, if it is not so, the teacher must endeavour by his manner to impress others with the notion that he believes it himself. To this end children must be early impressed with the notion that nothing whatever can be learnt in addition to the wonderful and exhaustive stores of knowledge the teacher possesses. "The three principal varieties of mankind—and the most scientific inquirers declare themselves satisfied with this number—were descended, it has been supposed, from the three sons of Noah." Mr. Charles Baker, author of the "Circle of Knowledge," is quite satisfied with this classification; *magister dixit*; and there is really nothing else for the inquiring child to find out within the whole range of anthropology. If we do not know anything on anatomical matters, and the pupil presses us for information, by all means tell him that we are "fearfully and wonderfully made;" and if these words are used to a young child, and a skeleton duly pointed to at the same time, the urchin will clearly understand that there is something dreadful concealed from him, and he will not be eager to find out what this hidden horror really is. Again, a prudent vagueness of expression is always desirable. We may describe the intervertebral spaces as filled "with a peculiar gristly substance, which is squeezed out from betwixt the bones;" we may say that a squamous suture is formed by "one bone lapping over another, and planed down at the edges;" we may describe the digestive and nutritive functions of human beings as analogous to those of a steam-engine; and children will be unable to see the blunder in fact, the inaccuracy of definition, or the flaw in deduction. Big words should on all occasions be used. If we describe the hand "as being in intimate connexion with the heart and affections, as their principal index and premonstrator," the child will be much edified. He learns from the glossary at the head of the chapter that a "premonstrator" is "one that shows beforehand;" and if he is impudent enough not to be satisfied with this definition, some short and ready way must be adopted to save the teacher's time from being wasted by answering questions. Any sort of classification can be adopted. The seal "can live either in water or on land; thus connecting the quadrupeds with fishes. The ostrich is allowed to be the link which connects quadrupeds with birds; its stomach resembles that of the camel, its voice is a grunt like that of the hog, as a racer it outstrips the fleetest racehorse. . . . The links which connect all classes of the animal creation in one continued chain are evident. . . . Not less remarkable is the character of the bat, which may be said to be both a bird and a beast." These worn-out untruths are quite good enough to teach those who crave for knowledge of the structure of animals. The child will not mind what he is taught; for are we not told that "the ass is patient under ill-usage, and persevering in labour; indifferent with respect to food, being content with a thistle, or any other vegetable;" and why should children be more susceptible than donkeys?

A little mild teleology should always be taught, to counteract the teachings which the advocates of Bonnet's scale of creation may have impressed on the mind of the pupil. We must not talk too much of the "links in creation," lest the child who

## SCIENCE.

### CHEAP SCIENCE.

*Baker's Consecutive Lessons*. Profusely Illustrated; 1s. each Volume. I., Man: His Frame and Wants; II., Animals: Their Nature and Uses; III., Plants, the Earth, and Minerals. (London: William Macintosh; Varty & Cox.)

THE Arabic proverb tells us, "Blessed is he who hath to learn, cursed is he who hath to teach;" and we have no doubt that much allowance is to be made for the responsible teachers of science to the young, as regards the little deviations which they may occasionally make in inculcating some part of

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looks at the resemblances which exist between the higher mammalia and man should put a link in where it would be very improper to admit its existence. Some unlucky admission may be made, which harmonizes but little with the tenour of the rest of the work. It may be admitted that "man, while yet savage himself, was but ill qualified to civilize the forest." We must not, however, lay too much stress on the early uncivilization and savage state of man, as such views may not readily harmonize with other teachings which the child may be receiving at the same time. So a good large dose of teleology must be administered, to render science as innocuous as possible. The camel, for example, has large callosities on the knees and breast. The existence of these "prove that peculiar destination for man's use, which it is needless to urge. If it has been said that these and the hump are the produce of pressure and use—'marks of servitude'—how can this be, when the animal is born with them?" This argument is a clincher; there is no appeal against it. True that the Bactrian camel, which is scarcely used by man, has the same humps and callosities; true that we hear of a few instances of children having been born who inherit the peculiarities of their parents, and who retain acquired malformations; but the camel is an animal whose dignity as the servant of man cannot be injured by anything the "sceptic" may urge. We are told that "all things were made for man," and accordingly must bow in reverent submission.

The works from which we have culled the above notices are, on the whole, not the worst of their class. They are cheap, copiously, if not well, illustrated, and if they were written with a little more attention to elementary English grammar, might, we have no doubt, obtain a very large circulation. We are told that the "object of this series of books is somewhat different to that of the generality of lesson-books." If the object of an educational work is to convey instruction we should be glad to hear this, as it would lead one to suppose that there were other elementary school-books on the same subject which may fulfil their appointed duty. But we are afraid that the above sentence is much too modest, and that the present series is neither better nor worse than most works of the same description.

*On the Extension of the English Coal-fields Beneath the Secondary Formations of the Midland Counties. Also, Does Coal Exist near London? Geologically Considered.* By Joseph Holdsworth, Esq., M.G.S.F., &c. (R. Middleton, Fleet Street.)—The idea of this book is very much better than either its execution or its composition. The coal question deserves everybody's attention, but it is not every geologist who can sufficiently master it to make his conclusions of much weight outside his own circle. Mr. Holdsworth appears to think that he has successfully grappled with the first half of the subject he proposed to himself, and lays down premises that few sensible geologists have ceased to doubt with such an air of simple originality and candour, that, as he claims to be a "practical geologist," one wonders what kind of man a speculative geologist may be. The sum of all he writes about the Midland Counties is, that, from the north to the central part of England, "we have a well-developed concatenation of coal-fields proper," that we are warranted in believing join under cover of the Permian and Triassic groups, and may be reached at moderate depths, owing to disturbances in the series of the red rocks generally. Various facts, some of which are highly interesting and undoubtedly important, are brought forward as the basis for this practical statement; but why the term "secondary formations" should be thrust forward so prominently, as though the existence of coal beneath it were a new scientific statement, does not appear. Mr. Holdsworth occupies nearly half his little book with a very ingenious endeavour to show that, as the geologic formations of the coasts of England and France are for the most part conformable, and the rich coal-fields of Herault incline westward beneath the cretaceous and tertiary beds in their approach to the Calais coast, there may be yet dis-

covered a new and rich coal-field in the Southern part of our island. The subject, however, deserves a more extended consideration, and we share with the author a desire that more numerous "practical" observations may be made. But it is useless to expect that the Government will take it up; and if men wait for such an initiative, they may have to wait longer than Mr. Holdsworth has occupied himself with the coal question. He is a poet, and has a vivid imagination. He sees where coal is, and where it ought to be, and derides his fellow-geologists, who endeavour to dissuade practical men like himself from wasting time and money in useless explorations. He is so convinced that coal is plentiful in England, and is but another term for civilization, that he thinks "she must inevitably continue rapidly advancing in her career, until she becomes one city—and that, the *City of the World.*" This is a curious prophecy from a practical man, and shows how enthusiastic he has become by reason of his twelve years' meditations upon coal.

## PHYSICAL ASPECTS OF PALESTINE.

[No. III.]

**NOTE ON THE FORMATION OF THE BASIN OF THE DEAD SEA, AND ON THE CHANGES WHICH HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN THE LEVEL OF THE LAKE.** BY M. LOUIS LARTET, &c., &c.

(Continued.)

IV.—*On the Hypothesis of an Ancient Marine Communication between the Dead Sea and the surrounding Ocean, especially the Red Sea.*

THE discovery of the depression of the basin of the Dead Sea, while it destroyed the possibility of the Jordan having formerly run into the Red Sea, gave some support to the more novel idea, which we have already mentioned, of an ancient marine communication between the lake and the sea. But this latter hypothesis, attractive though it be, was not consistent with the fact of the flow of the waters from the two sides of the watershed of the Arabah, and especially with the height of that watershed above the Red Sea. To overcome this difficulty, it was necessary to assume that the watershed was the result of an elevation of the soil, probably occasioned by the protrusion of eruptive rocks, the existence of which had been noticed in the neighbourhood of the watershed. Supposing such an elevation of the ground to have separated the gulf of Akabah from the arm of the sea formerly occupying the depression into which the Jordan now falls; and supposing the internal salt lake thus formed to have been submitted to an active evaporation, its level would naturally have fallen foot by foot, until an equilibrium was established between the supply and the solar evaporation, from which conditions would obviously result both the extreme saltiness and the enormous depression of the waters of the lake.

In order to combat this hypothesis, it is not necessary to refer to the hydrography of the country, so happily made use of by M. Letronne; we will rather proceed by examining the age and nature of the eruptive rocks just spoken of, in the neighbourhood of the watershed. We shall thus be able to estimate the influence their protrusion has exercised on the elevation of the strata which form this transverse barrier. The result of my researches on the relation of these eruptive rocks to the stratified beds in their neighbourhood, leads me to think that they were protruded at an epoch by no means near to our own. Their rise would seem to me to have been anterior, not only to the deposit of the calcareous rocks which form the watershed, but even to that of the more ancient sandstones and greywackes which form the eastern side both of the Wady Arabah and of the Dead Sea, and from which the monuments of Petra are excavated. They are for the most part felspathic and quartziferous porphyries, offering strong points of resemblance to those of France, in particular those of the Esterel—and like them exhibiting the most varied colours.

At several points in the Wady Arabah, especially at the Wady Mafrah (between Petra and the watershed), the felspathic porphyries are met with, not quartziferous, deeper in colour than those just alluded to, and containing felspar of the sixth system. This latter porphyry is rarer than the former, and only occasionally found, as for example in the Wady Safieh, surrounded with very fine *breccia*, and with complicated conglomerates, the materials of which are mostly derived from the granite or from the porphyry itself. These porphyries range

nearly north and south from the Dead Sea to Mount Hor. They re-appear on the western side of the Arabah, and after encircling the granite masses of Sinai, join the porphyritic beds of Upper Egypt and Nubia. In these latter spots they were observed by Russegger and Le Fevre in the midst of the same sandstone and cretaceous greywackes which accompany them at Mount Hor—sandstone which I designate by the name of Nubian sandstone, conferred upon it by Russegger.\* In fact, the country which we are now examining corresponds in many points with the Isthmus of Sinai, Nubia, and the North of Africa in general.

There is reason to believe that in the African districts just mentioned, as in Syria and Arabia Petreæ, the Nubian sandstones, whether felspathic or not, have borrowed a large portion of their constituents from the granite and porphyries. To the same source they probably owe the oxides which colour them; since their colours appear to vary according to their proximity to eruptive rocks containing the same oxides.

At various points—as, for instance, around Mount Hor—it is possible to obtain even more certain evidence that the eruption of the porphyries took place before the deposit of the Nubian sandstone. At the base of that sandstone at Mount Hor a pudding-stone is found, composed of pebbles which, where not decomposed (as they mostly are), still exhibit the elements of felspathic porphyries; it may therefore be concluded that the latter rock was protruded before the deposit of the sandstone. At the same time, the protrusion can have had no effect on the cretaceous beds at the watershed of the Arabah, since those beds are deposits of a still later date than the Nubian sandstone. The porphyries may at best have played a purely passive part; their great compactness causing them to act as enormous wedges or levers on the softer rocks surrounding them. Everything leads me to the belief that these eruptive rocks themselves were lifted at the time of the general elevation of the ground. The action which raised the watershed of the Arabah, with the whole of the region, to its present altitude, must have taken place after the cretaceous and eocene beds, which form the skeleton of the region, had been raised out of the Tertiary ocean—in any case, must have taken place before the formation of the Wady Arabah, the oldest alluviums of which show no trace of any derangement since their deposit.†

Apart from this ancient dislocation, it is probable that slight movements may have taken place in a portion of the upper crust of the district, which is still often acted on by earthquakes. To movements of this description must be ascribed the existence of raised beaches at various points on the Mediterranean coast (for example, at Jaffa), covered with species of marine shells still existing in the Mediterranean. None of these beaches have been raised more than very small distances, and it is impossible to believe that the action which raised them was powerful enough to have elevated the cretaceous limestones of the watershed of the Arabah in any sensible degree.

Thus there is no reason to believe that the rise of the felspathic porphyries can have had anything to do with the formation of the summit by which the Arabah is divided into its two anticlinal slopes. Nor, on the other hand, can we attribute to the more recent actions which have left their undeniable traces on the coast of the Mediterranean sufficient power to make the changes in question on

\* Russegger himself admits that there are sandstones of different ages in Nubia; and it might therefore have been better to substitute for the vague designation adopted in the text some such name as "Petra sandstone." But I have thought it better to waive the advantage of such a name partly out of respect to Russegger and partly to facilitate the comparison of his observations with my own.

† The general rise of the region having taken place after the appearance of the porphyries, and long before that of the volcanic rocks, one is tempted to inquire if it was not accompanied by the eruption of some new plutonic rock. In the neighbourhood of Mount Hor, in the midst of the quartziferous porphyries, a granite is met with of a totally different look from the common Egyptian rose granite of the East, and containing white felspar and black mica in smaller quantities. According to Russegger, a similar granite is found at Sinai, associated with syenite and porphyry. And he remarks that while porphyry often traverses white fine-grained granite, that granite does not traverse porphyry—a fact of great significance if it could be well established, since it would throw back the eruption of the granite beyond that of the porphyry. On the other hand, I believe that at Mount Hor I noticed that in the neighbourhood of the granite in question the cretaceous beds exhibited some unusual undulations. But such derangements can only be of very small importance; and, indeed, my investigation was too rapid to allow of my insisting on the point. I only desire, therefore, to call the attention of geologists travelling in the country to it.

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the surface of the country. It is more probable that the action which imprinted on the region its present orographic physiognomy, and distributed the waters of the Arabah between the two basins of the Dead Sea and the Red Sea, occurred at an intermediate period—viz., during the rise of the cretaceous and eocene deposits, before the formation of the existing valleys, and the deposit of their most ancient alluvial beds.

To the arguments already mentioned may be added certain important negative evidence of the complete and original independence of the two basins, and of the non-existence of any marine communication between the two seas. These are—the fact of the complete absence, at any level, along the shores of the Dead Sea, as well as throughout the whole of the region which separates it from the Red Sea, of any deposits of a marine character,\* and the want of any marine organic remains such as would testify to the existence of an arm of the sea subsequent to the rise of the cretaceous and eocene beds.

If, therefore, we take into consideration—

1. The absence of any remains of marine organizations in the most ancient strata of the basin;

2. The fluviatile character of the post-eocene deposits of the Arabah.

3. The existing traces of the direction of the streams towards the Dead Sea; and—

Lastly, the non-existence of any material elevation of the ground in the middle of the Arabah since the formation of the existing valleys;—

If we take these things into account, it will be seen that the observations of geologists are quite in harmony with the deductions from the physical geography of the country. These two classes of observations, and the important results derived from them, lead me to reject the hypothesis of a marine communication between the Dead Sea and the Red Sea, as well as that of an ancient prolongation of the Jordan to the Gulf of Akabah.†

## V.—Various Theories on the Origin of the Dead Sea.

If I have seemed to prolong the discussion of the two hypotheses on the origin of the Dead Sea, it is because they have been the object of much warm discussion, and also because they have an intimate relation to the object of my present investigation. It is not necessary to examine with the same care all the theories which have been put forth on this subject, in particular those founded upon the idea of an ancient subterranean communication between the lake and the ocean. Russegger has happily characterized that idea as a physical absurdity, since it is simply impossible for such a communication to exist, when the difference of level between the two bodies of water is so immense. Neither is it necessary to linger over theories based upon a subsidence of the ground, produced by the combustion of the inflammable substances which are generally believed to exist in great abundance on the shores of the lake. It is only necessary on this point to remark that the bituminous limestones probably only became so by the rise of bitumen from below, and that they are no more than isolated accidents, confined to the middle of the cretaceous beds in the neighbourhood of the lake. The accidental specimen of bituminous impregnation of limestone at Nebi Musa, on the pilgrims' route to the Jordan, is not sufficient to establish this

\* It is difficult not to believe that the discovery of the specimen of *porites elongata* brought home by the Marquis De l'Escalopier after a short visit to the Dead Sea, and presented by him to the Museum of Natural History at Paris, is the result of one of those tricks which the appetite for *bakshish* so often causes. This, without doubt, was brought from the Gulf of Akabah, where the species in question is very frequent, and whence it may have been brought by the Arabs or by some dragoman. It must to be regretted that Humboldt should have attached so much importance to this isolated discovery, which, during thirty years, has received no confirmation whatever.

† I say nothing here of the evidence to be drawn from the differences in the constituents of the water of the Dead Sea and of the ocean. The differences—as M. Elie de Beaumont remarked in presenting the present memoir to the Academy of Sciences—are well known, owing to the numerous analyses that have been made of the water of the lake. The extraordinary quantity of bromine, potash, and magnesia it contains, and the absence of iodine, will be strikingly manifested when M. Terreil has completed his examination of the specimens of water obtained by our expedition at different spots and different depths, and which our employment of a modification of Aimé's apparatus enabled us to procure with great precision. M. Malagutti, of Rennes, informs me that he has analyzed a considerable quantity of salt obtained by the natural evaporation of 75 kilogrammes of the water of the lake, and has not succeeded in discovering any trace of silver therein, which exists in both the Atlantic and Pacific, and which ought to have been very appreciable in the Dead Sea water if it contains as much as that of the ocean.

hypothesis, and, indeed, in a scientific point of view, it has no standing-ground.\*

The fragments of sulphur found on the shore of the lake (the quantity of which has been much exaggerated) are almost always found closely associated with the gypsum, or in the neighbourhood of gypsum beds. There is no doubt that this sulphur is formed by the reduction of the gypsum, according to a well-known action often observed elsewhere.†

In America, in 1850, on the strength of information furnished by the American missionaries, Hichcock suggested the existence of a fissure extending from Akabah to the Jordan Valley. Captain Lynch also, in a letter to Dr. Anderson, specially called the attention of the latter to the influence which an action of that nature might have exercised on the formation of the valley. More recently still, this was the favourite idea of an eminent philosopher, whose loss both his friends and the scientific world at large are still deplored—I allude to the late Dr. Hugh Falconer, who formed that impression during a hurried visit to the Jordan Valley.

## VI.—The Opinion of Russegger.

Russegger admits the existence of an opening in the strata, but exaggerates unduly the influence of volcanic action in forming the basin of the Dead Sea, which, with the Lake of Tiberias, he regarded as crater-like depressions along the length of the fracture.

It is impossible to deny the importance of volcanic action in this region, and the alteration which it may have caused in the surface of the ground on the east of the lake. From my own observation, I can confirm the existence of several large *coulées* terminating in the lake, chiefly at three points on its eastern side.‡ They often cover a considerable extent of ground, and must have been discharged at a geological epoch not very remote from our own, since they often follow (as in the Zerka-Main, and in the Wady Mojeb) the actual beds of the torrents, and therefore must have taken place, at least partially, after the formation of the valleys. There is reason to believe that they issued from existing gaps in the strata, and were not accompanied by convulsions powerful enough to have modified the basin of the lake in any important manner.

Russegger also examined the probability of the existence of a slope from the lake to the Red Sea, by which, before the formation of the basin of the former, the waters of the Jordan might have flowed away. This idea, however, he negatives, and with it that of an interruption in the course of the river. He appears to suppose that since the formation of the basin the accumulated waters of the Jordan have been reduced by evaporation below the highest point of the barrier separating the lake from the Red Sea; and that, after many oscillations, the waters of the lake were gradually reduced till they reached their present depressed level. Russegger simply makes these statements without any support of evidence, and it is surprising that, in the absence of positive documents and geological observations on the southern portion of the basin, by which alone the problem can be solved, he should have possessed penetration enough to suggest an explanation so similar to that which the careful study of the region necessitates.

\* It must be borne in mind that M. Gaillardot, who, amongst others, sought to explain the depression of the basin of the lake by the combustion of bituminous limestone, made his observations under very unfavourable circumstances. His visit to the north end of the lake was made during the heat of the war between Egypt and the Porte, and he was compelled to divide his attention between the care of the wounded and scientific research. He appears now disposed to abandon his theory.

† It is chiefly in the neighbourhood of Jebel Usdum that important beds of gypsum are met with above the rock-salt; and hence the frequent occurrence of sulphur at that spot. At the Lisan I frequently found fragments of sulphur associated with the pieces of gypsum so thickly spread through the marl which forms the peninsula.

‡ The first and most northerly of these reaches the lake at the mouth of Wady Ghuweir. It can be seen for a long distance issuing from a conical eminence, which Gabian, the sheikh of the Nemr-Adouans, called Mergab es-Suweimeh. The second appears to issue from El Hummar, near Jebel Attarus, where conglomerates are found composed of cinders and basaltic scoria. This *coulée* occupies the bed of the Zerka Main, and offers some remarkable examples of prismatic contraction. It then stretches along the margin of the lake from the mouth of the Zerka to the plain of Zarah, crowning the variegated sandstones and greywackes which form the cliffs. The third seems to take its rise at a sharp conical hill, which Gabian called Mountar ez-Zarah. It appears to be very short, and lies on the south of the little plain of Zarah, which is thus bounded by volcanic *coulées* on both north and south, as well as being furrowed out in all directions by hot springs, which have covered it with deposits of considerable thickness.

## VII.—The Double Hypothesis of Dr. Anderson.

Dr. Anderson has put forth two hypotheses on the subject of the formation of the basin of the lake, which correspond in some degree to those of Russegger, and between which he very prudently refrains from deciding. The first of these is that the Jordan Valley and the depression of the Dead Sea owe their origin to a fissure or a series of fissures. The actual face of the country is due, under this hypothesis, to the action of erosion by atmospheric agents. It is, in other words, the hypothesis of Hichcock, already mentioned. The rectilineal direction of the Ghor,\* and the difference between the strata on the two sides of the valley, are both evidence in favour of this idea; but, unfortunately, Dr. Anderson, while acknowledging those facts, has not used them as he might in support of his hypothesis.†

His second hypothesis he has developed with much more care and predilection. In this case he assumes the existence of a vast fissure sloping with an easy and uniform gradient to the gulf of Akabah, and originally forming the bed of a stream. Certain geological actions, the nature of which, however, he does not specify, have at a later date interrupted the uniformity of this fissure, and produced the elevations and settlements which have formed and isolated the two lakes. Dr. Anderson candidly admits that his theory is beset with difficulties, to meet which he is obliged to assume that the whole Syrian continent, after having first emerged at the end of the secondary period, was again immersed in the ocean. During this second immersion the erosive action of the sea reduced the eminences of the country, and destroyed all trace of the watercourse which had originally discharged itself into the Red Sea. The region, after having thus re-emerged in its modified form, has acquired its present distinctive features through the action of the ordinary atmospheric agents.

The weak points of this theory are patent on the surface. If it was the tertiary ocean which lowered the eminences, and destroyed every trace of the ancient valley, what new action can be invented to explain the total absence or the complete disappearance of marine deposits, or organic débris, belonging to the second period of immersion? for during so long a period the ocean must inevitably have left traces of its presence. Indeed, Dr. Anderson himself is so little satisfied with his theories, as to preface them by an express declaration of his want of confidence in them. One point, however, appears to him indisputable, whether the origin of the Ghor was a fissure, or whether it was the result of excavation by a stream discharging itself into the Red Sea, and interrupted at a later date. In either case he is convinced that the Ghor, and some of its tributary valleys, were in existence long before the tertiary epoch.‡

## VIII.—Theoretical Results of the Observations of M. Lartet himself on the Formation of the Basin of the Dead Sea.

The uncertainty of Dr. Anderson, and the variety and number of the theories successively proposed, do not give me much encouragement to state any opinion of my own; nevertheless, as my exploration was perhaps made more at leisure, and therefore should be more complete than those of my predecessors, and as I had the opportunity of collecting a larger number of facts and positive observations than they had, I should be wanting in my duty, and in my sense of the honour conferred upon me, if I did not state my conclusions. This is hardly the place

\* Since the time of Ibn Haukal (the Arabic writer of the tenth century) the name *Ghor* has been usually applied to that portion of the great trench which lies between the lake of Tiberias and Akabah. Some travellers have confined the name to smaller portions of the district in the neighbourhood of the Dead Sea, but, like Russegger and Anderson, I take it in its more general sense to designate the great trench in question—the most characteristic feature of the physical geography of the country, a feature perfectly appreciated by the Arabs, who are so quick in observing the characteristics of the ground.

† Dr. Anderson objects to this hypothesis, that it fails to explain the origin of sinuous valleys, which are much more numerous than straight ones. If by this he means the Wadys which intersect the heights along the middle portion of the Ghor, it does not seem necessary to insist on so close a connexion between the origin of the principal valley and that of the lateral ones. The latter may, in fact, have commenced by shallow and irregular fractures, the natural result of those movements of the ground which have contorted the strata. The secular erosion of the rocks by atmospheric agents is quite sufficient to have done the rest.

‡ I may remark here that the existence of the eocene rocks, by proving that the district was covered by the ocean at the commencement of the tertiary era, brings down the date of the formation of the valley far below the limit assigned to it by Anderson.

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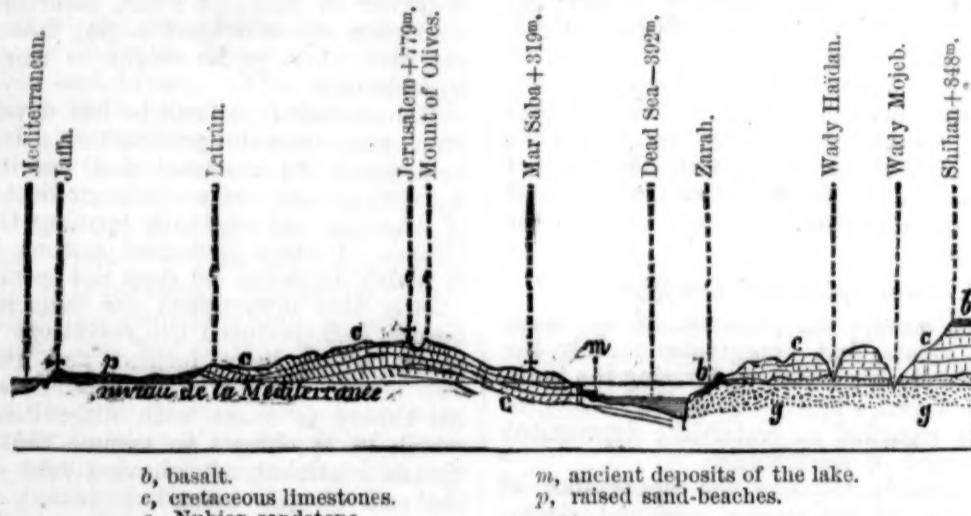
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to enter into a detailed geological description of the district containing the basin of the Dead Sea, for, to be of use, such a description must be accompanied by geological maps and sections, and by plates of the numerous and interesting fossils collected. But I have every prospect of being enabled, by the liberality of the Duke de Luynes, to offer such a description to the society on a future occasion. To make what follows intelligible, it will be only necessary here to take a rapid view of the nature and succession of the formations of the district.

The skeleton of Palestine in general, and of the

continuation of the pisciferous marls so well known in the Lebanon.

Considered generally, the disposition of the formations on both sides of the basin is very simple. From the Mediterranean they rise gradually to the highland ridge of Judea, which is connected with Lebanon by the hills of Galilee. They then dip more suddenly, though not always uniformly, in the opposite direction, towards the Dead Sea, on the further side of which appear the Nubian sandstone and other cretaceous beds of greater age than those on the western side. The arrange-



in mountains surrounding the basin of the lake, is formed of cretaceous and eocene beds, closely allied both in character and in the perfect conformity of their stratification. It is vain to seek for more ancient stratified rocks, or for the jurassic formation of which Russegger and Anderson have made so much, and of which they report the existence of beds probably extending still further back in the scale of secondary formation.\* There is no appearance in the neighbourhood of the lake of the lower cretaceous beds —viz., the neocomian limestones of Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon, which in those districts cover the ferruginous sandstones from which lignites have been obtained. In the basin of the lake these ferruginous (sometimes, also, felspathic) sandstones, always bare of fossils, and of a considerable thickness, form the foundation of the most ancient cretaceous rocks that are visible. They appear on the eastern side of the basin only, at the foot of the mountains, where they form a series nearly continuous and rectilinear, running north and south from the middle of the Jordan valley to Mount Hor, near the watershed of the Arabah. These sandstones, which we designate as Nubian, are covered by cretaceous beds, very rich in *oursins* and *exogyres*, and with the same general fossils as in Egypt and Algeria.† The latter beds are, in their turn, covered by the upper chalk and the eocene limestones, and these again pass insensibly into other cretaceous beds, containing at certain points—as, for example, at Sebastieh and Mount Gerizim—large quantities of nummulites.‡ In the upper portion of the cretaceous beds on the borders of the lake, saliferous and bituminiferous gypsum is encountered, the most important deposits of which are at Jebel-Usdum and Zuweirah-el-foka.§ At the same level, from the Dead Sea to Anti-Lebanon, often in the middle of bituminous rocks, strata are found rich in remains of fishes, which are probably the con-

ment of the beds is shown in the annexed section taken from Jaffa to Shihan across the highlands of Judah, the Dead Sea, and the plateau of Moab. Except a few local and unimportant undulations, the cretaceous and eocene beds which form the platform on the eastern side dip but very slightly from the horizontal, but in the immediate neighbourhood of the Ghor and the Dead Sea, they suddenly take a considerable inclination towards the depression. This is very visible at the Wady ed-Drah, where the beds are actually broken at the point at which the dip commences.

(To be continued.)

## THE ROYAL SOCIETY SOIREE.

ON Saturday evening the first of the two *soirées* for the present season was given by General Sabine, and was attended by a large assemblage of the most eminent men of the day in all departments of science and literature.

Amongst the works of art were some masterly original sketches by Nicolas Poussin, from the Royal collection, exhibited by permission of Her Majesty; a selection of twenty-five exquisite water-colour drawings of the plants and wild flowers of Southern and Western India, being part of a series of more than 150, executed by the lady of General Read Brown, of the Madras Cavalry, while that officer was stationed in those parts; a fine painting of "Dante Inspired by the Muse of Poetry," by Signor Barucco; some views in the valley of the Niger by Mr. T. Valentine Robins; a series of chromo-lithographic illustrations of Jerusalem, from the drawings of Carl Werner, by the Messrs. Hanhart; and last, but not the least meritorious, a set of untouched photograph portraits, by Messrs. Wilson and Beadell, remarkable for their precision, their clearness of outline, their soft and gradual intonation of colour, and general perfection. They were of unusually large size for such class of work, being ten inches by twelve inches, and presented such very admirable artistic qualities as we can only believe could have been obtained under the personal direction of Mr. Beadell himself, whose skill in such matters is very well known. Amongst the portraits exhibited were ones of Sir Henry Holland, Sir Ranald Martin, Sir Wm. Fergusson, Dr. Watson, Dr. Boeck, Erasmus Wilson, and two of the Misses Selous, the daughters of the artist. A bust, in marble, of the late Duke of Newcastle, and two pretty statuettes of "Boys Playing at Marbles," by Mr. Durham; and a statuette, in bronze, of "Puck," by Mr. T. Woolner, deserve also to be noticed; as, indeed, do many other works of art—the busts of Dr. Symonds of Clifton, of Mr. F. Grant, the president of the Royal Academy, by Mr. E. Davis; the bust, in marble, of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the University of Oxford, by Mr. Woolner; the lithographs of eminent Americans and photographs of American picture galleries, and of Peruvian scenery, by Messrs. Stevens; and life-size photographs by Mr. Mayall.

One of the first things that attracted attention

was Mr. Preece's train signalling and switchman's apparatus. A special table was devoted for the display of this most effective means of promoting the safety of railway traffic, so that the details of its manipulation could be gone through. The apparatus, made by Messrs. Silver and Co., was intended for the Clapham junction of the South-Western and London, Chatham, and Dover Railways, or rather to be placed at the Plough Lane Station to manipulate the switchpoints there and to control the signalmen at the Clapham, Ludgate Street, and Wandsworth junctions. By an electrical arrangement, the signalmen at any of those stations telegraph to the switchman at Plough Lane an approaching train, but he must wait for an answer of permission before he allows the train to come by. At Plough Lane the switchman has three lever handles for the three respective lines under his control. When he moves any one of these handles to let a train through, the other two, by a mechanical arrangement in the apparatus, are instantly locked, and neither can be put in use until the moved one is returned to its position of rest. In front of him the electric telegraph has three discs, each so marked that it displays through a little window the word "on," or the word "off," under the name of the respective railway line. In this way the switchman knows with absolute certainty which line is open to traffic and which not; the great value of this plan being that collisions by the coming of one train after another on the same line are mechanically prevented by the construction of the apparatus itself. In the council-room was a model of a 3,500-ton seagoing cupola ship, on Captain Coles's principle, by Mr. Samuda; and in the lower library were models of iron-clad ships which have been built by the Messrs. Laird, models of the lifeboats, cork jackets, floats, and other paraphernalia of that National Lifeboat Institution, which has so long and so nobly done an effective and noble national duty. Close beside these instruments of preservation was a huge one of destruction, a 15-inch shell from Fort Sumter, exhibited by Mr. Bennet Woodcroft. In the Linnean Meeting Room, Mr. Ansell exhibited and explained his useful fire-damp indicator—a pocket aneroid barometer with a hole in its back, into which is let a porous plate. When hydrogen gas or fire-damp breathe their dangerous fumes on this plate, diffusion takes place, and the difference of pressure, between the air displaced and the lighter gas by which it is replaced, upon the vacuum box causes a movement of the index hand across the dial, and the presence of the gas, or "damp," is at once made known. By another arrangement, on the same fundamental principle, a galvanic battery is put in action and made to ring a warning bell by the pressure of the gas. Here, also, was a modification of the thermo-electric battery of M. Marcus, of Vienna, constructed by M. Ladd. A series of thermo-electric elements, consisting of bars of German silver (nickel, copper, and zinc) soldered to other bars compounded of an alloy of antimony, zinc, and bismuth (only one part in 18 of the latter), are heated at one end by a series of what are really small Bunsenburner jets, when electrical action is set up in the usual well-known manner. To a large induction coil, and to a soft iron core the wires of the thermo-electric battery were alternately connected to show its power. As was to be expected in this form of apparatus, the intensity of the electricity was slight, whilst the quantity was large. The induction coil, which with a battery of six Grove cells was capable of giving an 11-inch spark, yielded a fine one no more than an inch and a-half in length; but the magnetism put into the horse-shoe core was very powerful, and with a very narrow (half-inch) keeper, touching for about three inches along the surface, was equal to, probably, more than a half-hundred weight of lifting adhesion.

In another apartment Mr. Hitchcock and Mr. Fitzcock displayed their revolutionary process of graphotyping. The sharp-lined plates, the delicate and artistic prints from them, and the simple, easy mechanical process of clearing out, each alike attracted marked attention, and keen indeed was the criticism to which every detail was subjected. Beside Captain Arthur's ingenious self-registering ship's compass, which every two and a-half minutes marks down the ship's position at sea, and checks with its automatic pencil the records of the log-book, or dispenses, it may be, with it altogether, Professor Clerk Maxwell was spinning his dynamical top, and showing the optically-inappreciable curves of every form and variety, produced by every possible motion of a gyrating point, by means of curiously-significant figures of red, green, and

\* It is true that at the northern end of the basin, at the foot of Jebel es-Sheykh (Hermon), and on the steep ascent leading up to the Castle of Banias, I collected some *oursins*. Notwithstanding their very bad preservation, M. Cotteau, whose authority is indisputable, has recognized them as *collyrites*. They approach most nearly to *coll. bicordata* (Desm.), which in France characterizes the base of the coral formations. But it must be remembered that the genus *collyrites*, which was hitherto believed to be confined to the jurassic beds, has been recently discovered by M. Coquand, in the neocomian strata of Constantine (Algeria).

† It is to these beds that we must refer the dolomites and cedariferous limestones (*calcaires à cédar*) which Russegger considers to be jurassic. By the latter name he wished to indicate the frequent occurrence in the cretaceous strata of *oursins*, such as the *hetero diadema lyticum*, *holocyclus serialis*, and (more often) *hemaster*, which I myself collected at the very spots referred to by Russegger.

‡ I discovered beds still richer in nummulites than those named in the text at Wady Ghurundel, south of the watershed of the Arabah. M. Gaillardot discovered them on the coast of Phoenicia, near Sidon (*Bull. de la Soc. Geol.*, Ser. 2, xiii., 538), and some years before Anderson found them at Arby. M. Conrad gives a figure of these, and calls them *numm. arbyensis*.

§ Almost exactly at this level are found the banks of salt and gypsum, in Algeria, which, from their great thickness, are called by the natives (as at the Dead Sea) "salt mountains." The similar formations in Armenia and Persia stood apparently at the same general level.

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blue, formed by the motion itself on a painted disc. Both these instruments were the workmanship of Messrs. Elliott Brothers, who also exhibited Professor Thomson's astatic reflecting galvanometer, a most sensitive and high-ingenious instrument for testing the delicate loss of charge in such nearly perfect coats of submarine cables as Mr. Hooper's, which under a battery of 300 cells gives no appreciable loss with any other instrument. In this room also were displayed a number of solar autographs, showing the sun spots of the past month, taken at Ely with the Rev. W. Selwyn's heliograph by Mr. Fullerton; as were also a gyrometric and electrical clock and a gyrometric governor for steam-engines by Mr. Siemens. In the entrance hall were models of ships designed by Mr. Reed, the chief naval constructor, and other interesting objects, amongst which, although not a new invention, we must not pass over Sir Samuel Morland's pocket calculating machine, made in 1666, with its descriptive book and a miniature portrait of the inventor.

Perhaps the greatest novelty in the whole display was Messrs. Powell and Leeland's new microscope. Shall we be believed? A binocular showing, in the circulation of the leaf of *Valesneria*, the green moving discs, with all the best stereoscopic effect and clearest definition under the intense magnifying power of a 12-inch object glass. By the simplest means, too, is this grand advance in the means of microscopical examination accomplished. A part of the illuminating ray is transmitted through a plate of parallel glasses, and a part, reflected on a prism, is sent up the second tube.

## SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THE report of the experiments undertaken by order of the Board of Trade, to determine the relative values of unmalted and malted barley as food for stock, has just been published. The experiments have been carried out under the superintendence of Mr. Lawes, of Rothamsted. Previous researches appear to have shown that where weights have been accepted as the measure of the result produced, a better yield has been furnished by a given amount of barley than by the amount of malt that would be produced from it. The question naturally arises whether by the conversion of a portion of the starch of grain into the more soluble forms of dextrine and sugar by malting, or by the property which, under certain conditions, malted grain possesses of furthering this change, not only in its own remaining starch but also in the starch of unmalted grain or other starchy food mixed with it, a given amount of food is thereby rendered of so much more feeding value as to compensate for the loss of food substance and the expense of the process, and leave a profit besides? The general conclusions at which Mr. Lawes arrives are, that "a given weight of barley is more productive, both of the milk of cows, and of the increase in live weight of fattening animals, than the amount of malt and malt-dust that would be produced from it. . . . Wherever weights have been taken as a measure of the effects produced, experience hitherto has failed to show any advantage in malt over the amount of barley from which it would be produced, as a staple food for healthy milking cows or fattening animals; and, if no advantage, there must, in point of economy, be a loss, on account of the cost of the malting process." In addition to the main question at issue—viz., the advantage, or otherwise, of feeding animals with grain malted instead of unmalted, Mr. Lawes has also undertaken a series of experiments with the view to determine the loss and chemical changes which the grain undergoes by malting, and its composition during the succeeding stages of manufacture. The experiments appear to have been conducted with care, but we fancy that the results will scarcely give satisfaction to the agriculturists, whose efforts to procure the abolition of the malt-tax have been chiefly supported by the supposed advantages of malt as an article of food.

SURVEYORS and others in the habit of using telescopes containing crosswires are sometimes inconvenienced by the breaking of the delicate fibres of spider's web. A recent number of the *Archiv für Seewesen* contains a simple method of making threads of glass to replace them when broken. It may be put into practice almost under any circumstances, and may, perhaps, be found useful on an emergency. Take a thin slip of window glass, and heat it at the centre in the flame of a lamp. When the glass is red hot the strip may be pulled apart, and two pieces

with pointed ends are formed. Each of these is to be heated in the flame until a small button has formed on the end, and whilst they are still hot the two buttons are to be brought into contact with each other. If the two be now pulled quickly apart a thread will be produced, the fineness of which will vary according to the softness of the glass and the rapidity with which the hands are separated. A very little practice will be sufficient to enable anyone to manufacture a thread of sufficient fineness for use in a telescope when it would be impossible to procure a piece of spider's web.

M. JACINI, the Minister of Public Works, made a communication to the Chamber of Deputies at Florence, on the 25th ult., to the effect that the tunnelling of Mont Cenis, which has been retarded by a layer of quartz rock and by the cholera among the workmen at Bardonnèche, will probably be finished in 1871.

THE French Government have despatched M. Lenormand to the Grecian Archipelago to study and report the progress of the new volcanic island of the Santorin group. He is to be accompanied by a chemist, geologist, and botanist, and a frigate has been placed at the disposal of the *savants* during the time of their stay.

WE regret to announce the death, at the early age of thirty-four, of Edmond Bour, Professor of Mechanics at the Ecole Polytechnique. He became a pupil at the school of which he was afterwards a Professor, at the age of eighteen, and in 1852 he left with the highest honours. In 1861 he obtained the "Grand Prix de Mathématiques" at the Academy of Sciences, for his paper on the theory of surfaces applicable the one to the other. In 1862 he was presented by the Geometrical section of the Academy as one of the candidates for the vacancy caused by the death of Biot. He was not elected, but came off honourably in the second place.

## SCIENTIFIC CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE GLACIAL SUBMERGENCE.

March 9, 1866.

THE objections raised by Mr. Croll and by Mr. Fisher against my remark, that an ice-cap at the North Pole would produce some elevation at the South as well as at the North, are met by Mr. Heath's paper in the last *Philosophical Magazine*, and in Mr. Heath's hands I shall leave the question.

Mr. Croll has proposed a new idea to increase the effect of the ice-cap. He supposes the interior of the earth to be fluid, and composed of materials of different specific gravities; and he suggests, that the effect of the ice-cap would be to attract the denser to the North, thereby increasing its attraction. But if it be considered that the heavier materials must long ago have arranged themselves around the centre, and the lighter above them in concentric spheres, and that the mass of the ice is quite insignificant when compared with that of the earth, and is 4,000 miles distant from its centre, the mass of the ice must be quite incompetent to make any sensible alteration in the internal arrangement.

M.

### THE SYSTEM OF THE UNIVERSE.

I HAVE read with interest the ingenious train of reasoning by which Mr. Pratt endeavours to connect the distribution of land and water on the earth with the attractive action upon it of a centre of the stellar universe, round which the sun is supposed to move.

I will not attempt to discuss the grounds for such an assumption adduced by Mr. Pratt from the apparent motions of the stars, further than by observing that, to complete his argument, it seems necessary for him to show that the explanations of those motions known as the Precession of the Equinoxes, the Nutation of the Moon's orbit, and the Recession of its apsides, commonly deduced by astronomers from the interaction of sun, earth, and moon, are mistaken. For if these phenomena ought to follow from the ascertained attraction and forms of known bodies, they cannot be reasonably induced to prove the existence of an unascertained attraction of an unknown body. But I wish to call Mr. Pratt's attention to a fact not noticed by him, though important, as appears to me, in reference to his argument—namely, the want of parallelism between the direction of the earth's axis, and those of other great members of the solar system.

According to Humboldt (*Kosmos*, III. 444, German edition), the axis of Mars is ascertained to be directed to a point nearly  $4^{\circ}$ , and that of Jupiter to a point nearly  $20^{\circ}$  distant, from that to which the axis of the earth is directed; while it is, I believe, certain that the differences in the cases of Saturn and Uranus are very much greater, amounting, according to some estimates, to  $55^{\circ}$  and  $101^{\circ}$  respectively. Now if there is, at the centre of the stellar universe, a body capable of acting upon the earth with such energy, that the difference of its action on the Northern and Southern hemispheres has determined a movement of the whole mass of materials forming our continents towards itself, and thus originally fixed the direction of the earth's axis, as Mr. Pratt appears to think, how comes this body not to have acted in a similar manner on the far larger masses of materials forming the exterior planets, or on that forming the planet Mars, which, according to the most recent observations, presents continents constructed on a plan precisely similar to that of the earth in regard to their distribution round its poles. Unless Mr. Pratt can furnish a reasonable explanation of these differences in a matter where, if his theory is correct, we must expect uniformity, I fear that this theory, however ingenious, will hinder rather than aid the discovery of the real cause of the peculiar structure of our continents, by setting our imaginations off on a wrong track.

E. V. N.

## BOATS FOR PASSENGER SHIPS.

North Shields, March 6, 1866.

DURING the last three years especially, attention has been painfully drawn to the serious amount of loss of life at sea, and many persons have expressed doubts whether the greater part might not have been prevented by better arrangements for carrying and lowering a more ample supply of boats for saving the lives of the whole crew and passengers on board of troop, passenger, and emigrant vessels. The Emigration Commissioners require a minimum of number and aggregate capacity of the boats to be supplied to emigrant vessels. The Board of Trade require "sea-going vessels to be provided with boats not fewer in number or less in their dimensions than shown in a table of the number of boats and their specified dimensions arranged according to the tonnage of the vessels, for the larger tonnage the increase being in the size, rather than in the number of the boats.

In the mail packet service the regulations are very stringent, and imperative directions are given how the boats are to be carried, &c. Boats, with all requisites on board, hung at the davits, are certainly ready to be lowered whenever required. But in this situation they are more exposed to be injured or destroyed by collision and every sea that breaks over them; and, with large boats, this position of the boats may involve the necessity of turning the vessel round, as when the ill-fated London lowered her "port boat."

The larger the boats are the greater the difficulties of getting them out will be, and they will be more likely to be longer detained alongside their own or another friendly vessel when bringing away a wrecked crew; for it must be remembered that it is in taking boats in and out, and while alongside the vessel, that so many boats are destroyed and lost by being stove and swamped.

Moderately-sized boats (even with the full complement of passengers on board of them) might be launched to leeward, in a very stormy sea, when it would be almost impossible to move or lower a large boat *broadside on* to a heavy sea *with safety*. A large number of smaller boats would divide the risk of danger and multiply the chances of safety.

At the last Newcastle and Birmingham meetings of the British Association, plans were exhibited by which boats of all kinds can be constructed, so that any number (only restricted by height) of the same size can be packed, like a pile of soup-plates, one within the other; a few inches above each other (as fully detailed in the reports in *THE READER*). At the South Kensington Museum, suggested improvements in boats' chocks, davits, and blocks are now exhibited in the naval collections, intended to facilitate the carrying of ships' boats amidships, lowering them with *redoubled dispatch* to leeward, and promptly dropping them into the water at the right moment. Wishing that others will give attention to these subjects.—I remain, dear Sir, yours very respectfully,

GEORGE FAUCUS.

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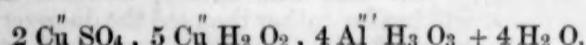
### REPORTS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—March 1.—General Sabine, President, in the chair.

The following paper was read, "Researches on Acids of the Lactic Series, No. I. Synthesis of Acids of the Lactic Series," by Dr. Franklin and Mr. B. F. Dupper.

CHEMICAL.—March 1.—Dr. A. W. Williamson, F.R.S., Vice-President, in the chair. Dr. Holzmann and Mr. Walenn were admitted Fellows. The new members elected by ballot were Mr. W. H. Cawfield, Pembroke College, Oxford; Professor Robert Bell, Queen's College, Kingston, Canada West; and Mr. G. W. Webster, Warrington.

Professor A. H. Church gave an account of "Chemical Researches on New and Rare Cornish Minerals," in which, after mentioning further details relating to melaconite, marmatite, and autunite, the author announced the discovery of a new species, for which he proposed the name of "Woodwardite." This mineral occurs in the form of greenish-blue botryoidal aggregations, and consists of hydrated cupric-aluminium sulphate, of the following composition:—



Mr. J. Newlands read a paper "On the Law of Octaves; and the Causes of Numerical Relations among the Atomic Weights," which was adversely criticized by Dr. Gladstone and Professor G. C. Foster.

Professor J. A. Wanklyn then described "A New Method of forming Organo-metallic Bodies," which is founded upon the great affinity of mercury for the alkali metals. The following example (production of zinc-ethyl) illustrates the mode of proceeding adopted by the author:—  

$$\text{Hg} + \text{Zn} + 2 \text{NaC}_2\text{H}_5 = \text{Hg Na}_2 + \text{Zn}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$$
. Professor Wanklyn believes that certain anomalies observed in the determination of the vapour-density of this class of bodies are referrible to the employment of mercury in the process, and that Dumas' method should be used in preference to that of Gay Lussac.

A short abstract of a paper entitled "Contributions to our Knowledge of the Chemical Action of Sunlight upon Sensitive Photographic Papers," by Charles R. Wright, B.Sc., was read by the Secretary. After which the Chairman read for the second time the programme relative to the election of officers for the ensuing year, adding the names of Dr. Attfield, Mr. C. Heisch, and Professor Wanklyn as auditors.

ASIATIC.—March 5.—Viscount Strangford in the chair.

H.H. the Rao of Kutch, Dr. Joseph Dickson, and Mr. K. Rustomjee Cama, were elected non-resident members.

The photograph of a large picture brought from Peking, by Colonel Barnard, representing the celebrated sandal-wood figure of Buddha, was exhibited, and some notes, by the Rev. S. Beal, were read, concerning the history of that picture.

Mr. Thomas exhibited some curious specimens of *Sassanian Seals*, and among the rest a cast of the well-known amethyst of the Devonshire Tiara of Gems, the legends of which have hitherto been imperfectly deciphered. This most striking example of Oriental lapidary skill proves to be of as high historical interest as the most ardent admirers of the beauty of the stone, or the artistic merits of the engraving on its surface, could possibly desire. It was demonstrated, by the binominal legend surrounding the central portrait, to have constituted in its day the veritable Royal signet of Bahram, Kermán Sháh, the son and second eventual successor of Sapor the Great (Postumus A.D. 310, 381), so celebrated in the wars of the Lower Empire as the too-successful opponent of the Byzantine Constantius. The son of the Persian monarch, whose seal has been so singularly preserved, was, during his father's lifetime, sub-king and effective ruler of Kermán, from whence he took his title; and after the brief reign of his brother, the third Sapor, he himself attained imperial honours. After a passing allusion to a large and very singular signet, lately acquired by the British Museum, bearing the archaic terms of *Bilak Pati*, lord of fire, or more broadly, "Guardian of the Sacred Fire," other specimens of the same class were adverted to as displaying the independent treatment of the Roman "Romulus and Remus," in the conventional position, but at nurse under an Ibex, in place of the Western Wolf; and, more suggestive still, a proto-ideal of our cherished St. George and the Dragon, in the form of a horseman, spear in hand, engaged in a

very spirited encounter with a hydra-headed serpent, but, *mutatis mutandis*, in action, model, and device, identical with the George IV.'s coin-rendering of the design as adapted to later ideas. Mr. Thomas's main object, however, was to draw public attention to a most interesting series of now broken inscriptions repeated in the associate Chaldaean and Sassanian Pehlvi, which Sir H. Rawlinson had an opportunity of partially copying from the fallen slabs, which originally constituted the face of the terrace of the ancient Fire Temple of Pál Kuli (Jour. R. Geogr. Soc., ix., 30). These corresponding biliteral and bilingual legends, numbering even in those so hastily and imperfectly transcribed some seventy or eighty damaged sections, promise in the possible restoration of their conjoint versions a very large amount of new information regarding the local history of the period; and it is in the desire of enlisting the interest of future travellers, and recovering for modern instruction the incompletely-developed linguistic monuments of the land by photography or other improved methods, that this appeal is now reiterated.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—March 12.—Colonel Playfair, our Consul at Zanzibar, read an account of the barbarous murder of the African traveller, Baron Charles von der Decken, by the inhabitants of Berdera, on the river Juba. The Baron's steamer was wrecked a few miles above the town, on the 26th September, and on the 27th he returned in a boat to Berdera, in company with Dr. Link, leaving Lieutenant von Schickh in command of the camp formed near the wreck. On his return a number of men rushed upon him, bound his arms, and led him away to the banks of the river, where he was killed and his body cast into the stream. Dr. Link returned from a visit to the abandoned wreck on the following day, and met with a like fate. The Baron's negro attendants were allowed to return in safety to Brava. Consul Playfair believed that it was vain to expect any reparation for the cruel deed that had been committed, no doubt with the connivance of the Sultan of Berdera, as these powerful interior chieftains were wholly beyond reach of the strong arm of Europeans.

Colonel Rigby, "On Englishmen in Captivity in Somáli Land," mentioned several circumstances which rendered it certain that the wrecked crew of the St. Abbs East Indiaman, including sons of English gentlemen, were detained in captivity in the interior of the country. A communication on the volcanic eruptions now going on in the crater-harbour of Santorin consisted of despatches forwarded to Sir Roderick Murchison by Lord Clarendon, and letters from Dr. Schmidt, of Athens, sent by the Hon. Mr. Erskine, our Minister at Athens. They described the volcanic action as daily increasing in violence, and the alarm as so great that vessels of the chief European powers were held in readiness to transport the whole of the population (14,000) from the island.

"On the Settlement of Lukoja on the Niger," by Mr. T. Valentine Robins.

ANTIQUARIES.—March 8th.—Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., in the chair.

The Rev. J. Simpson, Local Secretary, exhibited Roman antiquities found at Brough, in Westmoreland, and offered some remarks upon them. A short paper on the same subject was read, contributed by the Director.

Mr. Lewin read his paper on the "Mosque of Omar." Eminent architects who had inspected that building had assigned to it with certainty a Roman origin, not earlier than the first year of Diocletian, A.D. 284, nor later than the period of Justinian, A.D. 527. They had even gone further, and fixed as its actual date some time in the first half of the fourth century. So far, Mr. Lewin agreed with them, but he could not follow them in the theory that it was erected by Constantine, or that it covered the real site of the Holy Sepulchre. The church built by Constantine over the Holy Sepulchre was burnt by the Persians, A.D. 615, afterwards rebuilt, and A.D. 1009 razed to the ground by El Hakim. The Mosque of Omar therefore could not be the same building. The cave underneath the mosque is not in the centre, as it would be if it were the shrine in honour of which the whole building was erected, but is quite in the south-east corner, and it is pierced by communications leading to a well below. Mr. Lewin's theory was that the Mosque of Omar occupied the site of the Temple to Jupiter Capitolinus, founded, according to Dion Cassius, by Hadrian, A.D. 135, and that it was the

actual building erected and dedicated to the same object by Maximin. It did not occupy the site of the Temple of Jerusalem, but was somewhat to the north of it. Maximin was one of the Cæsars, and the district allotted to him was Syria and Egypt, over which he ultimately took the title of Emperor. His reign lasted from A.D. 305 to 313, and comes within the very period fixed by the architects for the building in question. It was marked by a systematic attempt to re-establish Paganism, and he erected or rebuilt a temple in every city in his dominions. That the Mosque of Omar is the temple erected by him to his patron, Jupiter, in Jerusalem, is confirmed by the close affinity it bears to the temple of Jupiter in the palace of Diocletian, at Spalatro, built rather before A.D. 300, and now a Christian cathedral. Both are octagonal; the order of architecture in both is Corinthian; both have a crypt underneath, and are approached by a golden gate. In one respect they differ: the temple at Spalatro is surrounded by a colonnade; that at Jerusalem is enclosed with an outer wall. Vitruvius lays down a rule that across temples of this latter construction there should be a tribune of one-third the diameter; this exists in the Mosque of Omar, of the precise dimension, and explains the fact of the elevated piece of rock being suffered to remain in the centre. Mr. Lewin was not of opinion that the mosque had ever been used as a Christian church. The Itinerary of the Bordeaux Pilgrim, who was a contemporary of Constantine, mentions the Church of the Holy Sepulchre as just built, but used no such expression in reference to the building in question.

A visitor made some remarks in confirmation of Mr. Lewin's views, and Mr. Black mentioned that he had personally investigated the dimensions of the Mosque of Omar, and found them, in every respect, true Roman measurements of the time of Hadrian.

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—Feb. 28.—Mr. George Godwin, F.S.A., in the chair. Mr. Frederick Peck, of Furnival's Inn, was elected a member.

Mr. J. B. Greenshields, of Lesmahago, Lanarkshire, sent for exhibition some articles brought by him from Egypt, and also some from Canada. To four pieces of stone, broken from the stair of the vocal Memnon at Thebes, were added two other pieces, formerly belonging to the late Sir Patrick Walker. The stone is of a pinkish tinge, varying much in depth of colour in the pieces produced, and is a sandstone composed of very pure quartz grains, the texture somewhat coarse though regular and compact, but so little cementitious matter present as to interfere but slightly with the transparency of the grains. The object of the exhibition was to inquire as to the possibility of such a material being resonant and capable of producing the sound attributed to it by Pausanias, like the snapping of a harp-string. Strabo, who heard it, says the sound was like that of a moderate blow. A sound of this description would not be marvellous except for the regularity of its occurrence at sunrise, and for this occurrence no conclusive conjectures have yet been offered. The chairman reprehended a practice of producing relics which had here brought together no less than six fragments to the detriment of this renowned statue. The articles brought by Mr. Greenshields from Canada were hornstone spear or arrow heads from the ancient barrows or tumuli of that country, and bore a close resemblance to Irish antiquities of the class. He stated that from his own inquiry amongst the Indians he ascertained that the purpose of these tumuli was quite unknown to the present races. The last object of his exhibition was a bronze leaf-shaped sword, found in the Thames in 1859 or 1860, and lately purchased by him in Glasgow. Mr. Syer Cuming pronounced it to be a good example of the British weapons in use at the invasion of the Romans, and recounted the discoveries of weapons in the Thames, which led him to believe that the Romans, armed with iron swords, and the Britons with bronze, had engaged in fight from Westminster Bridge as high as Kingston, and that the conflict had been most intense about Battersea, as indicated by the abundance of weapons from that part of the river.

Mr. Vere Irving produced an iron leaf-shaped sword, made less than 100 years ago at Edinburgh, being the pattern with which the Artillery Volunteers of that city were armed.

Mr. John Davidson exhibited a *congius* believed to be the standard *congius* (a measure of about three-fourths of a gallon) made by

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## ART NOTES.

order of the Emperor Vespasian, and placed in the Capitol at Rome. He pointed out that the original standard measure was in the Farnese Palace, when, in 1647, Greaves, the Professor of Astronomy at Oxford, published his work on the Roman foot and denarius. The engraving of it given in that book leaves no doubt that this must be, if not the original, a close imitation of it, and it is known that such an imitation was in existence more than 200 years ago. The one now produced was purchased about A.D. 1825, in Paris, by the late Mr. John Davidson, the well-known African traveller. He lost his life twenty years ago in an attempt to reach Timbuctoo, and left but little record of the numerous antiquities of which he had acquired possession. His opinion respecting this is unknown, but the value and high importance of a correct knowledge concerning it was unanimously felt. The questions raised were: If original, when was it transferred from the Farnese at Rome? Where is now the half-congius, formerly also in Rome? Where is now the imitation made in Germany? Is the bronze metal of the congius produced of the character of Roman bronze?—The further consideration of these questions was adjourned to the meeting of the 14th of March, when the congius will be again produced.

An excellent paper by the Rev. W. C. Lukes, M.A., F.S.A., recounting his examination of chambered barrows in Brittany, during a recent visit to that province. His inquiries were directed to ascertain what characteristics were apparent as to the chronological order of their construction. He dwelt at the outset on the fact that all cromlechs were chambered barrows, and that their nakedness was due either to the removal of the mound which once buried them, or to their having been, from fortuitous circumstances, left incomplete. He then showed the original form of the barrow to have been that of a round mound. The mound was often enlarged to receive a second or a third chamber within it; sometimes the augmentations were made without departing from the circular form of the mound, but in other instances they gave it an oval form, but so that the axis of the oval was always east to west. Thus the oval form was a later one than the round. So also with respect to the chambers within the mounds; those constructed with large masses of rock for the covering were found in the original mounds, whilst those with roofs constructed on a principle approaching that of the arch were found in the additions to the barrows, and these were found singly, indicated a late structure. Mr. Lukes insisted on the identity of the naked cromlech and the buried stone chamber, and pointed to the ideas which had associated the cromlechs with Druidical sacrificial rites as utterly untenable and well-nigh exploded.

## MEETINGS FOR NEXT WEEK.

### MONDAY.

ASIATIC, 3.—"On the Relations of the Priests to the Other Classes of Indian Society in the Vedic Age," Mr. J. Muir.

MATHEMATICAL, 7.30.—"On the Centres of Algebraical Curves and Surfaces," Mr. W. S. Roberts; "On Various Properties of Confoocal Cartesian Ovals," Mr. M. W. Crofton.

MEDICAL, 8.

### TUESDAY.

ROYAL INSTITUTION, 3.—"On the Non-Metallic Elements," Professor Frankland, F.R.S.

HORTICULTURAL, 3.—Scientific Meeting.

ENGINEERS, 8.—Discussion upon "The Hydraulic Lift Graving Dock;" and, time permitting, a paper "On the Maintenance and Renewal of Permanent Way," Mr. R. Price Williams.

STATISTICAL, 8.—"On the Statistical Progress of the Kingdom of Italy," Mr. Samuel Brown.

PATHOLOGICAL, 8.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL, 8.—"On the Prehistoric Antiquities of Orkney," Mr. George Petrie; "Report on the Ancient Caithness Remains," Mr. Joseph Anderson; "On the Opening of a Tumulus in Essequibo," Rev. Wm. Brett.

### WEDNESDAY.

METEOROLOGICAL, 7.

LONDON INSTITUTION, 7.

SOCIETY OF ARTS, 8.

GEOLGICAL, 8.—"On the Fossil British Oxen" (Part 1—*Bos Utris, Cæsar*—Mr. W. Boyd Dawkins); "Note on the Junction of the Thanet Sand and the Chalk," Mr. T. M'K. Hughes; "On the Kentish Tertiaries," Mr. W. Whitaker.

ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, 8.30.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE, 8.30.—"On an Assyrian Inscription containing Annals of Two Years of the Reign of Sennacherib," Mr. Vaux, communicated by Mr. Fox Talbot.

### THURSDAY.

ROYAL INSTITUTION, 3.—"On the Non-Metallic Elements," Professor Frankland, F.R.S.

ZOOLOGICAL, 4.

PHILOSOPHICAL CLUB, 6.

ROYAL, 8.30.

ANTIQUARIES, 8.30.

### FRIDAY.

ROYAL INSTITUTION, 8.—"On the Existence in the Textures of Animals of a Fluorescent Substance closely resembling Quinine," Dr. Bence Jones.

### SATURDAY.

ROYAL INSTITUTION, 3.—"On Structural and Systematic Botany," Rev. G. Henslow.

ROYAL BOTANIC, 3.45.

THE "Hildebrandt Collection" of pictures of Oriental cities and landscapes is now on view at the "Institute of Painting in Water-Colours," and all those who are anxious to know what men and things look like in China and Japan, will do well to pay that gallery a visit. The artist, Edward Hildebrandt, is a native of Dantzig, and studied oil painting in Paris under Isabey. But it is to England that he is indebted for his proficiency in water-colours, and the country may well be proud of such a pupil. Like Lundgren, he has travelled the wide world over, and returns with glowing and faithful recollections of many lands. The collection in Pall Mall consists of a hundred and thirty-three water-colour drawings, some of them landscapes, some of them figures, but all of them interesting in no ordinary degree. The artist uses a full, effective brush, and although often sombre and Rembrandtish, as in the "Street of the Pirates" (33), he can at times be airy cool, and delicate, as in "Hong Kong" (30), and "Ladrone Islands" (128). As a specimen of powerful colouring, we would point to the "Street in Tien-tsin." M. Hildebrandt is very successful in rendering distance, and every visitor will be charmed with the manner in which he renders aerial perspective. As one example among many, we point to his "Beach at Yeddo" (116). But instruction as well as pleasure will be the result of a visit to this gallery; and more information as to the manners and customs of China and Japan, and a more thorough comprehension of what these countries really look like, will be obtained here in half an hour, than by any other means we know of, short of a visit to the regions themselves. Here, for instance, in No. 25, we see what a Chinese "Sing-Song, Outside," is like, and in No. 26, what appearance the theatre has inside. In No. 68, we look down the main street of Pekin, and are struck with its Tartar look—a vast tumble-down camp, with no architectural pretensions, and which one would scarcely be surprised to hear had vanished with the next dawn. The thousands of years of Chinese civilization has, in this street at least, all the evanescent look of a Tartar camp. What a different aspect to this does the "Queen's Road in Hong Kong" (34) bear! Here Western civilization has penetrated, and we not only see the bustle and trade of the bazaar, but are almost inclined to fancy ourselves in a well-built town of Southern France. The contrast is really very striking, and, as we have said, no less instructive. We have repeatedly had exhibitions in this country of sketches taken in the Holy Land, Egypt, and even India; but never anything from the remote and, in the artist's sense at least, unknown regions of China and Japan. All must admire the devotion of the adventurous Hildebrandt, and recognize in him the intelligent traveller as well as the accomplished artist.

A FEW weeks ago, in an article upon the Academy in these columns, it was attempted to be shown that the Art teaching of our schools was anything but satisfactory, and that our students devoted by far too much time to the minute working up of their drawings. This view of the matter was endorsed the other day by no less a personage than M. Ingres, the veteran of the French Academy, and last of the pupils of David. By one so severe in his drawing, and so universally recognized as the chief of a great school, we should naturally suppose that the careful manipulation of the English method would be sanctioned and approved. But the contrary appears to be fact. Some of our Royal Academy pupils who had gone to Paris for purposes of study had an opportunity of submitting to the great painter their carefully stippled drawings from the antique and from the life, thinking, no doubt, that what had received the imprimatur of Charles Landseer would be sure to draw forth the approval of Jean-Dominique-Auguste Ingres. But the great master only shrugged his shoulders in a kind of deprecatory admiration; and,

while acknowledging that the drawings were "very pretty, very pretty," he told their owners that such careful hatching and stippling was not the kind of Art education which would contribute to their after success. Mr. H. O'Neil, in his lately delivered lecture, deprecated in similar terms this useless devotion to mere prettiness of execution; and when we told the anecdote of Ingres and the English students to our greatest living colourist, he said Ingres was perfectly right, and that no painter whose opinion was worth having would regard in any other light than as time misspent the weary hours devoted to the perfecting of such drawings.

WE see by a prospectus that the Graphotype process, which will supersede, as many think, the art of wood engraving, has been taken up by a company "limited." Among the directors occurs the name of Holman Hunt. If the "Graphotyping Company" becomes the commercial success anticipated—and there are sundry very feasible elements in the scheme—wood engraving, like steel engraving, will soon be among the arts that were. There are sundry specimens executed by the Graphotype process, after well known artists, now on view at the company's temporary offices in Moorgate Street.

MR. E. M. WARD'S only contribution to the Academy this year illustrates the well-known passage in "Kenilworth," wherein Sir Walter describes the grand courtier, seated in a chair of state, explaining to the lovely and hapless Amy Robsart, who sits admiringly at his feet, the many Orders which adorned his breast. "I will sit on this footstool at thy feet," said the countess, "that I may spell over thy splendour, and learn, for the first time, how princes are attired." The moment chosen by the artist illustrates this passage. "This collar," said the Earl, "with its double fusilles interchanged with these knobs, which are supposed to present flint-stones, sparkling with fire, and sustaining the jewel you inquire about, is the badge of the noble Order of the Golden Fleece, once appertaining to the House of Burgundy. It hath high privileges, my Amy, belonging to it, this most noble order; for even the King of Spain himself, who hath now succeeded to the honours and demesnes of Burgundy, may not sit in judgment upon a Knight of the Golden Fleece, unless by assistance and consent of the Great Chapter of the Order." It will be readily understood how a scene, embodying so much princely splendour will be rendered by an artist like E. M. Ward. Amy's "childish wonder, mixed as it was with a delicate show of the most tender conjugal affection," is charmingly rendered, and enhanced too, by a subtle interchange and play of colour, which, for chaste refinement, the Academician has never equalled. His gifted wife, whom critics have for some time now placed on the same artistic elevation with himself, sends also a single contribution; and for her subject she goes to the graphic pages of Professor Morley's "Palissy the Potter." The time chosen is the moment when Palissy's wife returns with the creditors, all eager to be paid, and discovers that the realizable wherewithal lies scattered on the floor of the laboratory broken into many pieces. This group, which is seen coming in on the right, with the horror-stricken wife at its head, although cleverly managed and individualized, is but an accessory of the picture; the real interest is centred on Palissy himself, who sits on a rude block; and on his starving children, who group themselves round their stricken father in the various attitudes of sympathy, hopefulness, personal suffering, or despair. Such a subject, it will be at once felt, required for its successful treatment the exertion of no ordinary power; but all who have seen the picture acknowledge that Mrs. E. M. Ward has put forth her strength triumphantly, and has risen to the height of her argument. The great man bowed down and baffled, the heroic nature within him at last brought low, the death-like apathy on whose noble face no tender endearments of his favourite

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daughter will chase away, are all portrayed with the highest dramatic art, and with a sympathy so complete that it communicates itself at once to the spectator. Professor Morley has seen the work, and is delighted with its thorough completeness and happy rendering.

MR. C. VACHER's late visit to the East has afforded him opportunities for studying the various atmospheric phenomena of that region, which he has not failed to seize. The Institute of Painters in Water Colours, of which society he is a distinguished member, will, at the approaching exhibition, be enriched with several Egyptian landscapes from his prolific pencil. Among these is a large picture showing some of the ruins on the Upper Nile under the effect of the afterglow. In the foreground is a picturesque group of camel-mounted figures, and the still water to the left catches the rich blush of the sky and reflects the ruins in the middle distance. Mr. Vacher has massed and balanced his materials with great skill, and has reproduced with admirable fidelity the wondrous tints and tone of the afterglow.

WE have received from the Messrs. Rivington's "Notes on Skating, Chiefly Personal," in which will be found a dozen sketches illustrating skating from the humorous point of view. With the exception of two or three, these sketches are cleverly drawn, and are, in a limited way, rather amusing.

MR. MACLISE's "Story of the Norman Conquest," a series of forty-two illustrations, is in the course of delivery to the subscribers to the Art-Union of London.

THE National Portrait Exhibition at South Kensington will be opened next month. Guinea season tickets will admit to the private view. Tuesdays will be half-crown days, and at other times the admission will be one shilling. Tuesday, the 10th of April, is the last day upon which paintings, sculptures, and other works of art intended for the ensuing exhibition of the Royal Academy, can be received.

AT Mr. M'Lean's Gallery in the Haymarket, now on private view (admission by card), is Mr. John Phillips's picture of the "House of Commons," painted for the Speaker.

MR. M'LEAN has just published a portrait of Dr. Whewell, late Master of Trinity, engraved by Frank Holl.

THE "Maison de Diomede," the Greco-Roman residence of the Prince Napoleon in Paris, with its valuable collection of antiquities and works of art, will be sold by auction next week, the sale commencing on Wednesday.

## MUSICAL NOTES.

MR. MAPLESON has issued a splendid programme of his coming opera season at Her Majesty's. If his list of singers is good, his list of operas is still better; and bearing in mind the "Medea," "Zauberflöte," "Fidelio," &c., which he has already given us, we see no reason why the same spirit and judgment should not succeed in redeeming his new promises. Gluck's "Iphigenia in Tauris" is one of the operas he announces; another is the "Vestale" of Spontini; another, the "Seraglio" of Mozart. Londoners have often been tempted with the prospect of seeing and hearing this pretty comedy of Mozart, and the other two masterpieces have often been asked for by amateurs. It will be satisfactory if at last we get rid of the reproach of being obliged to go to Paris to hear Gluck and to Berlin to hear Spontini. Those who remember the "recitals" of "Iphigenia," given by Mr. Hallé, at Manchester and in St. James's Hall, a few seasons ago, will not willingly miss hearing this grand music on the stage. Mdlle. de Murska, who, since she sang here last, has been turning the heads of the Viennese by her "Dinorah," is to appear in that character. The other principal stars of the late season, including, of course, Mdlle. Titiens, are down as usual in the list. It includes the names of (among others) Trebelli, Betteheim, Sinico, Santley, Gardoni, Gunze, Stagno and Bossi; and, by way of filling up the gap made by the death of poor Giuglini, Signor Mongini (a "robust" tenor, known here some years back,

and said to have become a cultivated singer in the interval), and the much-talked-of Mr. Tom Hohler, are to make their appearance. But strangest among the announcements is that of a re-appearance of Madame Grisi, who, in the touching phrase of the prospectus, is thus to "revisit the scene of her early triumphs"—a proceeding on the wisdom or unwisdom of which different people will hold different opinions. To the best of the present writer's recollection, it is thirteen years since Madame Grisi began the "farewell," which has been so justly described as "eternal!" But a "Don Giovanni," with Grisi, Titiens, and Santley in it, will be something to see and hear. The Opera opens on the 7th of April.

MR. SULLIVAN'S Symphony was produced, according to promise, at the Crystal Palace last Saturday, and certainly did not disappoint expectation. After making all allowance for the indulgence naturally shown to a young composer attempting a new step, it was plain that the work was very heartily enjoyed by the vast audience assembled to listen to it. It has all the merits for which the orchestral parts of the "Tempest" and "Kenilworth" had prepared us, and gives proof besides of the possession of the more essential qualities of the symphonist, a firm grasp of "form," and the faculty of working out and economizing musical ideas. For the ideas themselves Mr. Sullivan is never at a loss; his fancy is fertile in tunes, and his only danger in this respect seems to be a tendency to take themes which are almost *too* ear-catching. But the feeling for beauty which reigns in every bar of this Symphony makes this danger a very slight one. Of the four movements we must say that the first, which should be the strongest, sounded the weakest, the episodical themes coming out with more clearness than the main subject; but there is nothing to be said against the slow movement, which is a delightful stream of melody, richly and yet delicately instrumented. The allegretto, which stands in the place of a scherzo or minuet, is new in form, including two subjects treated in distinct sections. Opinions may differ as to the wisdom of departing from the set type, but none will deny the beauty of the melodies, or the charm of their setting. The last movement (*allegro con brio*) is a brilliant and inspiring finale, though the *brio* element in it is not over-redundant. Altogether the Symphony is, for a first work, more than promising. There is result and performance in it. If Mr. Sullivan never writes anything better, his music will still be worth hearing and hearing again. But there is no risk in prophesying that his powers will carry him, if he chooses, to a yet higher level. The freshness of fancy and delicacy of touch shown in this work, strengthened by the force and fibre that should come with matured experience, should give us in time some noble music. Thanks to Mr. Manns and his band for giving such chances to young genius, and thanks, too, to the five thousand listeners, whose healthy appetite for what is good makes the arrangement practicable.

MANY people are asking why Herr Joachim is so soon to leave the Popular Concerts. He plays, we observe, on Monday, for "the last time but two." We are unable to answer the question. The concert of Monday last was superb; it began with one of the most amazing of Beethoven's works, the Quartett in C sharp minor, No. 132, and finished with the "Kreutzer" (for the twenty-second time at these concerts). Besides this, Herr Joachim played solos from Spohr and Bach, the audience, in the last especially, hanging in rapture on every note of his bow; and Madame Goddard produced a "suite" of Handel's (only heard once before) in D minor, the charm of which, in spite of its keeping to the one minor key through a long string of variations, extorted an encore.

THE programme of Mr. Leslie's Concert (on the 22nd) includes, we are glad to see, besides the Mass in C of Beethoven, the "Pignus futurae glorie," from Mozart's Litany. This piece, which is one of the grandest vocal fugues extant, has only once, within our memory, been sung in London: that was at one of the rehearsals of the Handel Festival Choir.

MADAME EUGENE OSWALD's second *soirée* of chamber music, yesterday week, would have been the better if the "Creation" at Exeter Hall had not deprived the pianist of the help of her usual colleagues of the bow, Messrs. Ralph and Paque. As it was, her own playing of Beethoven's great "Waldstein" Sonata (Op. 53) was the main feature of the evening. Herr Fass, a tenor from the Hanover Opera House, sang the "Sleep Song," from *Masaniello*, to the satisfaction of the audience.

## DRAMATIC NOTES.

ANOTHER week and still very little stir in the theatrical world. We shall tide on now till Easter with very little alteration in the programmes at the various houses, which must now be stereotyped on all minds, so familiar have they become.

MR. SOTHERN has left us for a short time, and consequently *Brother Sam* has taken his departure from the boards of the Haymarket. The "Overland Route" has been revived here; Mr. Farren playing Charles Mathew's original character, and Miss Nelly Moore that of Mrs. Charles Mathews.

A NOTEWORTHY change has taken place in the cast of "Henry Dunbar" at the Olympic. Miss Kate Terry has resigned the character of *Margaret Westworth* in favour of Miss Lydia Foote. Regrets would naturally enough accompany the announcement of Miss Kate Terry's absence, even for a few nights only; but no one can fail to hail Miss Lydia Foote's return to the stage with unqualified pleasure. We say "return to the stage" advisedly. We can take no account of a very subordinate character in a very inferior burlesque. Take away Miss Terry from the Olympic, and half the charm of the theatre is naturally gone; but to possess such a charming and intelligent actress as Miss Foote, and keep her carefully stowed away, is merely severely taxing the patience of all real lovers of the drama.

THE New Surrey Theatre is a very beautiful building, and is uncommonly smart just now. Mr. Oxenford's drama is also in the full tide of success. But the New Surrey Theatre takes after its predecessor, and hankers after that nautical flavour for which the dramas at the Surrey have ever been so famous. Accordingly Mr. Shepherd has this week put up a scrap of "Black-eyed Susan." Overflowing houses have been the result. It seems almost certain that one of the T. P. Cooke prize-nautical dramas will be produced at the Surrey.

ONCE across the water, and on a journey to or from the Surrey, the weary traveller should certainly not forget to peep into the Victoria. He will be rewarded by seeing one of the best burlesques to be found anywhere in London just now. That is, the best, of course, as far as the fun of the burlesque goes and the spirit with which it is acted. The literary portion of "Mazeppa" is not perhaps brilliant, although as regards construction nothing could be better. Miss Daly and Mr. Yarnold—two very old established favourites here—deserve every credit for their exertions, and they are ably supported by Miss Fanny Morgan, a burlesque actress of some promise; by Miss Heathcote, a new face here, and a very pretty one; by Miss Powell, full of *espèglerie* and a capital dancer; and lastly by Mr. Levy, who bears a wondrous resemblance in voice and manner to Mr. Vincent, of the Olympic; and Mr. Bradshaw, who is the very ditto of Paul Bedford.

DER FREYSCHUTZ is to be brought out at Astley's on Easter Monday.

THOSE who have not heard delightful Mr. John Parry describe "The Wedding Breakfast at Colonel Roseleaf's," ought to hurry off to the Gallery of Illustration at once. There is no more charming half-hour's amusement to be found in London. "The Wedding Breakfast" is certainly superior to "Mrs. Roseleaf's Evening Party," or to the "Sea-side Sketch," so it may be fairly guessed how good it is. Our old friends Mr. Yeanay and Miss Gushington have got married, and the simpering affectation of the latter and the bland imbecility of the former are delineated by Mr. Parry with even greater force than before; and he gives in addition several other ludicrous imitations, speeches, and songs. Mr. Arthur Sketchley, the only other unaided dress-coat entertainer, commenced a new campaign on Monday evening at the Egyptian Hall. Dear old Mrs. Brown is of course there, and more loquacious than ever. The worthy lady takes an excursion up the Rhine, and discusses with her well known volubility and excellent common-sense the people she meets and the objects she sees. The two anecdotes which seem to tickle the audience most are those relating to a certain sprat supper and an excursion for the purpose of spending a happy (?) day at Rosherville.

To secure punctual delivery in Scotland, Ireland, and the Provinces, THE READER is published every Friday Afternoon at Two o'clock.

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